

NEW TAX WAYS  
ARE STUDIED TO  
KEEP RATE DOWN

Legislature to Face Problem of Adding to Revenue Without Burden

OLD AND NEW SCHEMES  
WILL BE CONSIDEREDAbatement and Exemption  
Abuses, Stock and Corporation  
Fees Under Scrutiny

Governor Fuller's statement that since in his opinion State expenses are at a minimum, those who seek to cut taxes should first point out new sources of revenue, has moved students of taxation to a survey of revision proposals which may come before the Legislature in the session which opens tomorrow.

The result of the survey is the discovery that several proposals already made, some dating from previous sessions, offer potential answers to the question of finding other shoulders for part of the tax load.

Two measures which have commanded most conspicuous attention aim to shift a portion of the burden from the real estate owner to the automobile owner. One of these is the two-cent gasoline tax, embodied in a bill by Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston, sponsored by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. This offers a plan which is in use in 44 of the 48 States of the Union. The other measure is that offered by the Association of Massachusetts Assessors in the form of an excise tax on automobiles, signed so that cars purchased after the tax date, April 1, will not escape taxation.

Two Ways of Increasing Revenue  
The Boston Finance Commission and the assessors of some of the municipalities have pointed out two means of bolstering the general property levy. One of these is the full taxation of the property of some individuals who for years have abused the privilege of abatement; the other is to assess the extensive property of some organizations questionably designated as charitable institutions and therefore exempt.

The Finance Commission has announced that it will submit a bill enabling assessors to learn whether abatement is being abused, and, thereby presumably to reduce the number of them.

In the matter of exemptions, Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, has submitted a bill to amend the law so as to exempt only institutions organized without private ownership, whose assets are permanently held for public purposes, and whose real estate is not used for the purposes of a club or social organization. Mr. Long points out that in 1925 the exemptions scattered to all manner of so-called "charitable" institutions amounted to a valuation of approximately \$1,200,000,000. Two years ago it was said that this exemption laid a burden of probably more than \$10 per capita upon those who pay taxes.

To many who are somewhat conversant with the assessing system, it has appeared likely that more efficient methods of getting all personal property, household goods and the like, placed on the tax rolls in the cities and towns would help to distribute the levy more evenly.

The Tax on Intangibles  
In all these measures it is noted by students of taxation that no proposals have been made except one or two in the tax commissioner's recommendations, which look toward a more complete levy upon the wealth embodied in intangibles, in the form

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'Worship of Doctor's Degree'  
Is Criticized by EducatorsLecturing on Affairs of Momentary Interest  
Draws Opposition of Swarthmore President

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4 (Special).—That the desire for a doctor's degree amounts almost to a fetish, the earning of which alone prescribed lines eliminates initiative and independence of thought, was the opinion expressed by various speakers at the meetings of the American Association of University Professors, just held at the University of Pennsylvania. Criticism also was expressed of the "lecturing" habit of Americans who have been successful in some line of endeavor, but may be of but momentary interest.

"We are a lecture-going people to an amazing degree," said Dr. Frank Adelstein, president of Swarthmore College, and if a man writes a successful book or becomes outstanding in some special endeavor, although it be of but temporary interest or importance there are always thousands of persons who are eager to hear him talk about it.

"The disconcerting feature of the situation is that it is carried into the colleges, with the result that there are too many lecture courses, and the student develops docility instead of initiative and independence of thought. In every examination for a degree there should be questions asked relating to subjects not in the student's course, things that he should learn for himself."

Speaking of this "worship of a doctor's degree," Herman V. Ames, dean of the graduate school of the University of Pennsylvania, said the desire for some title or "handle" to one's name has passed the bounds of reason and that the graduate students are more obsessed with the idea of acquiring a title than they are of natural, normal, comprehensive development.

College sports, particularly foot-

ball, found its way into the discussions and some drastic changes were suggested by Dr. Ernest H. Wilkins, of the University of Chicago, which included limitation of a student to one year's play on his college team, confinement of intercollegiate games to four each season, and the statement that coaches should be members of the faculty and receive salaries in proportion to those of the teaching staff.

Prof. J. S. P. Tatlock of Harvard University, was elected vice-president of the association. The term of Prof. W. T. Sample, of the University of Cincinnati, president of the association, does not expire until next year.

TURKISH ASSEMBLY  
AUTHORIZES ISSUANCE  
OF INDUSTRIAL BONDS

ANGORA, Turkey, Jan. 4 (AP).—Railway construction, port development and hydraulic enterprises, all on a large scale, are provided for in a bill passed by the National Assembly, authorizing the issuance of industrial bonds amounting to 200,000,000 Turkish pounds for the work. These bonds will have as security the revenue from the tobacco, match and spirits monopolies.

The assembly voted also 50,000,000 Turkish pounds for building the Ispahan-Angora railroad and 4,000,000 Turkish pounds for the construction of a port at Samsun. Among other railroad schemes under consideration are lines between Angora, Cesarea, Sivas, and Samsun, between Trebisond and Erzerum, between Katala and Tavohani, between Cesarea and Ulukishla, and between Malatia, Angora and Diarbekir.

5-Day Week Adopted  
in Chicago Fur Shops

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago  
THE five-day week has been adopted for the first half of 1927 by workers in 250 fur shops of this city, following an agreement between the Chicago Fur Workers' Union and the Chicago Fur Manufacturers Association, Inc. The remainder of the year a five and one-half day week will be observed. The workers have an eight-hour day. The agreement will expire in two years.

One reason for the new arrangement was explained by Irving L. Jerusalem, union manager, to be that it is intended to keep the workers busy throughout the year even though they do not put in as long hours. Chicago cloak makers recently adopted a similar working schedule.

Congress Members Defended  
Against Charge of DrinkingSenate Discusses Treasury Attitude Toward  
"Poisoning" of Industrial Alcohol

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—The post-holiday burst of prohibition discussion again overran both Senate and House today.

Within a few minutes after it convened, the Senate adopted the resolution of Edward L. Edwards (D.), Senator from New Jersey, calling upon Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, for any correspondence between the Treasury and the Anti-Saloon League with respect to the poisoning of industrial alcohol.

At the same time the House amid loud applause, was listening to a speech in which Charles L. Underhill (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, denied the statement of Emanuel Celler (D.), Representative

from New York, that members of Congress "drink, and drink to excess."

The Edwards resolution went through the Senate without discussion, but immediately afterward there was a burst of debate during which J. Thomas Hefflin (D.), Senator from Alabama, took Mr. Edwards to task for having mentioned in his speech yesterday the recent Alabama incident involving the arrest of former Governor Brandon while on a hunting party. The charge against Mr. Brandon later was dismissed.

Language Protested

The Edwards resolution calls, among other things, for copies of the laws under which the Treasury had required the poisoning of industrial alcohol, and Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, a dry leader, protested after adoption against the language employed in the text of the measure. Industrial alcohol itself is "poison," said the Texan, and "you can't poison poison."

Mr. Underhill told the house that during his six years in Congress, he had seen but one member under the influence of liquor on the House floor and "he is no longer here." "During that time, I have seen but four members drunk in the House building offices or corridors," he continued.

In the hotel where I live there are more than 100 congressmen residing. I have never seen a member either enter or leave under the influence of liquor.

House Members Defended

"Of any group of 435 men which could be gathered together, I do not think you could find one which indulges less in drinking than the

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 3)

ELECTION FRAUD  
WARNING VOICED  
BY MR. PINCHOTTheory of Direct Primary  
Defended to Legislature  
of Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 4 (Special).—Enactment of legislation to prevent election frauds was urged by Gov. Gifford Pinchot in his final message just presented to the Legislature.

Declaring that there is no question more vividly before the people of the United States today than that of election frauds, he recommended that the total amount spent by or on behalf of any candidate for office in a primary campaign be limited by law to 10 cents for each vote cast by his party in the previous election for any office in the candidate's district. Every candidate should be required to appoint a financial agent to receive and disburse contributions in his behalf, and contributions and expenditures of \$5 or more should be made by check or other order, he said.

The law should provide further for the forfeiture of any nomination following a contest in which either candidate or his authorized agent breaks the law or consents to breaking it by others, he asserted.

Four Major Recommendations

Governor Pinchot stressed the importance of retaining the direct primary and made four major recommendations to the Legislature. They are: (1) Appointment, instead of election, of the State's fiscal officers; (2) abolition of the department of internal affairs; (3) erection of a new executive mansion, and (4) revision of the insurance laws.

"The direct primary must not be destroyed," he declared. "Whatever faults it is the one system of nomination yet devised which gives the people a chance against the politicians. The reason the politicians want the direct primary abolished is because it is less trouble for them to control nominations under the convention system. The test of the test of reasons why the primary should be retained."

Greater efficiency would be possible if all the fiscal officials of the State were appointed, Governor Pinchot said. Much needless duplication of work and expense now existing between the State treasurer and the auditor-general would be avoided and better harmony would be maintained, he asserted. Legislative assistance would enable the Insurance Department to complete its reforms in that business and to "make it as safe for the people of Pennsylvania to insure as it has already been made safe for them to invest," he explained.

State's Expenses Reduced

Summarizing the achievements of his administration, he declared that the ordinary running expenses of the State had been reduced during the past four years and that Pennsylvania now expends only 5 per cent of her income for these regular expenditures. "I have not learned that, any corresponding cut was ever made in the current expenses of any other state or nation," he said.

After analyzing the prohibition situation in Pennsylvania at the beginning of his term in January, 1923, when Pennsylvania was wet and wide open, and 156 breweries were pouring out illegal high-powered beer all over the State," he asserted that he had appointed no man or woman to office who had not first pledged support and personal obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the Eighteenth Amendment and all laws, State

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

SENATE'S POWER  
CHALLENGED BY  
GOULD'S COUNSELAuthority to Investigate  
Charges Before Committee  
Is QuestionedMOTION TO DISMISS  
CASE IS PRESENTEDHearing Adjourns Before the  
Argument of Mr. Hinkley  
for Defendant Closes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—Counsel for Senator Gould, Republican, Maine, today challenged the authority of the Senate to investigate charges growing out of an alleged payment to a Canadian official in connection with a railroad contract 14 years ago.

In ordering the investigation the Senate relied on the constitutional provision making it the judge of the "qualifications" of its own members. Counsel for the new Maine Senator contended that in going into an incident which occurred long ago, and which had been widely discussed during the campaign resulting in Senator Gould's election, the Senate was putting too broad a construction on its constitutional powers.

The issue will be hotly contested, particularly in view of its possible application to the prospective contests over the seating of Senators-Elect Smith of Illinois and Vane of Pennsylvania, who are charged with excessive campaign expenditures.

Sensor Gould's challenge of the authority of his colleagues was laid before an elections subcommittee as soon as it convened today to begin hearings.

Fredrich W. Hinkley, chief counsel for Senator Gould, argued before the committee that the Constitution itself had covered the field of "qualifications" by prescribing that a senator must be 30 years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of the state he represented.

"The charges against Senator Gould constitute the most absurd proposition ever presented to the Senate," said Mr. Hinkley. "They destroy all thought of reformation or conversion. Every religion holds that a convicted felon is a subject of heaven, but the theory of these charges would be that he is not a fit subject for the Senate. Even if Senator Gould had committed the alleged offense, he has led an exemplary life since, and the Senate has no jurisdiction."

During the argument Senator Gould sat in the rear of the room in the midst of the entire Maine delegation in the House, and beside Senator Hale, the other member of the Senate from Maine.

Mr. Hinkley characterized the charges against Senator Gould as "just a statement taken from newspapers that some judge had said that this man had committed a bribery 14 years ago."

The alleged bribe, he said, was supposed to have been given to a Premier of Brunswick, but the same Premier now is a member of the Canadian Parliament, and nothing ever has been done about it. The committee adjourned before the attorney completed argument of his motion to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction.

PERU TO BALK  
KELLOGG PLANSCommercialism Must Be  
Subordinated to Justice,  
Says New Year Message

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 4 (AP).—An intimation that Peru will refuse to accept the proposal of Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, in the Tacna-Arica controversy is seen in a New Year's message from President Leguia, published prominently by La Nacion.

Mr. Kellogg proposed that Peru and Chile end their dispute over the sovereignty of the provinces by ceding them to Bolivia. The Peruvian President's message to La Nacion says:

"I hope that this year of 1927 will bring the so much desired solution, although it appears very far away. I say this because the ideal formula destined to settle this serious matter, maintaining peace in America, is not that formula of convenience which proposes to substitute for money the claims of right, but another one which should be more in conformity with the spirit of our times and the mentality of our race, which subordinates the petty commercial ambitions to the superior ideals of justice and honor."

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 4 (AP).—An attack on the attempt of the United States to settle the Tacna-Arica controversy between Peru and Chile is made by the Ultimas Noticias, an afternoon newspaper published by El Mercurio. The latter is the paper which recently investigated against the return to Chile of American Ambassador Collier.

Referring to reports that the United States would offer a new proposal in case Secretary of State Kellogg's present plan fell through, the Ultimas Noticias says this would be useless. Failure of the Tacna-Arica attempts thus far, together with the United States' attitude in Nicaragua and the complications in Mexico, would deprive any new move by the United States of interest and prestige, it asserts.

## Franklin Park Forms Ideal Setting for Variety of Winter Sports



Here Assemble Crowds of Enthusiasts Who Enjoy Skating, Coasting, Skiing and Tobogganing in Greater Boston's Commodious Playground.

BRUCE STRESSES  
RESPONSIBILITYAustralian Prime Minister  
Tells Canadians Nothing  
New in Dominion Status

OTTAWA, Jan. 4 (Special).—"Having claimed for ourselves self-governing rights, and complete autonomy," declared Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, speaking before the Ottawa Canadian Club, "we have also shouldered great responsibilities. You cannot play your part in the British Empire if you claim this power and are not prepared to assume the responsibilities that go with it."

The Commonwealth Premier, who is on his way home from the Imperial Conference in London, but who apparently is booked to make many speeches on the way across the continent, spoke in the presence of W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, who, he declared, had expressed exactly the same views as himself at the conference in question. Both Canada and Australia, he said, had a pride in their national status and would resist any attempt to take from them the self-governing rights which they enjoyed.

There was nothing really new in the status and relations of the British dominions as a result of the recent conference. They had existed ever since the termination of the war. The new thing said the Australian Premier, was that the status was now written clearly so that every foreign nation could understand it.

"But," he said, "neither of these dominions can enjoy freedom without responsibility."

"There is only one way," he declared, "in which we can use our power and influence, and that is as great self-governing members of the British Empire. The voices of Canada and Australia as independent units would count for nothing with the nations of the world. And we should be prepared to assume our responsibilities and play our part in this great Empire that the Empire may remain united and constitute the greatest force for the peace of the world."

In his speech the Australian Premier did not define what these "responsibilities" should be. But, later in the course of an interview with members of the press he broadly hinted at them in dealing with the Commonwealth's program of defense. This program, covering a period of five years, contemplated the construction of two 10,000-ton cruisers, two ocean-going submarines, two seaplane-carrying cruisers, and a floating dock, the cost to be \$7,000,000.

Questioned by The Christian Science Monitor representative as to whether Australia had any idea of entering an international wheat pool with Canada, Mr. Bruce said:

"I would not like to express any opinion on that subject. I can imagine Mr. Hoover saying, 'Here are the Empire's growers of wheat going to hold the world to ransom in its most important foodstuff.' I won't even start to talk about it," he said.

Tobogganing on Boston Common  
Planned by Park Department'Good Times for Everybody' Is Goal of Those Who  
Care for City's Recreation Center—Even Little  
Folks Have Places on Which to Coast

Tobogganing attracts such throngs to Franklin Park and other large parks of the city that provision for this sport on Boston Common is planned for the near future by William P. Long, chairman of the Boston Park Department, who now has under consideration two ways of providing it. One is to build a bridge over the walks traversed by the slide; the other, and the one to which he is the more inclined as safer, is to close off the walks.

"Good times for everybody," in winter as well as in summer, is the goal of Mr. Long and his department. This begins with keeping the walks and roads of the city parks open at all seasons and those who keep their automobiles out in the winter time take frequent rides through the parks, just for the beauty of the winter scenery, and the keen, fresh air. Winter hikes through the parks are common. Nature lovers and athletes go regularly, and thousands of people every once in a while.

Chutes Are Kept Busy

But the lure of the parks in the winter is the tobogganing, hockey, skating, skiing and sliding conducted by the Park Department. Three chutes for tobogganing are kept going in Franklin Park, two big ones with a 70-foot drop and 1200 feet long, and one small one. They have to be rebuilt each day, but are in operation daily from 2 to 11 p. m. It is nothing unusual to have 5000 or 6000 persons use them in a single day, while there have been as many as 11,000.

Skating at Franklin Field will frequently run as high as 20,000. Snowshoes are used all through the park, especially in the Wilderness, where birds congregate and the squirrels run briskly up and down the trees. Skiing is to be found wherever there are good hills. All the winter sports are provided at Franklin Park and Franklin Field. The others are more or less limited by their size, but tobogganing is to be had in all the larger ones, such as Billings Field, West Roxbury, Jamaica Pond and Nickerson Hill.

Hockey Rinks Maintained

Hockey rinks are maintained in all skating areas, and coasting and skating on Boston Common, the Stanley A. Ringer playground in Allston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, Hyde Park, Francis Parkman Playground in Forest Hills, Washington Park, Roxbury, and the Aquarium Grounds, South Boston.

The Back Bay Fens provide skating, coasting and sliding for the children. There children are to be found almost any winter day, brought there in automobiles, accompanied by nursemaids, or trudging there from near-by streets, accompanied by their mothers or alone, dragging

STEPS ARE TAKEN  
TO SAVE FORESTSixteen Thousand Acres of  
Primeval Spruce in New  
Hampshire Menaced

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4 (Special).

At a meeting of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests with New Hampshire members of the New England Council to be held Wednesday at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, plans will be outlined for saving the famous Mad River Notch forest in the White Mountains, the last stand of primeval red spruce in New Hampshire.

This great tract of 16,000 acres of virgin spruce was recently bought by a large lumber company which plans to build a railroad through it and cut it off to the last tree. Repeating requests from such organizations as the Appalachian Mountain Club, the New Hampshire State Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Forestry Association, and various chambers of commerce and fraternal organizations, the lumber company has agreed to sell for a national forest the whole tract at cost plus interest.

At the meeting in Boston it is hoped that a way will be found of raising the required amount. It is considered likely that aid may be found in a bill now before Congress to appropriate \$2,000,000 for the purchase and conservation of forest lands.

THREE COLLEGES TO GET  
GIFT OF \$50,000 EACH

ANSONIA, Conn., Jan. 4 (AP).—Yale University, Dartmouth College, and Leland Stanford Jr. University each are to receive \$50,000 from the estate left by Charles F. Brooker, chairman of the directorate of the American Brass Company, according to his will, filed for probate here today. Mr. Brooker left upward of \$3,000,000 in specific bequests to relatives and charitable and educational institutions.

The Maria Seymour Brooker Memorial, Inc. of Torrington is left \$300,000, and other charitable institutions are benefited by bequests of from \$100,000 to \$100,000.

RICHARD W. CHILD  
SPEAKS IN VERMONT

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 4 (Special).—Speaking at a public meeting of the Vermont Bar Association on "The Decline of Authority," Richard Washburn Child, a member of the National Crime Commission and former Ambassador of the United States to Italy, outlined the program and aims of the commission.

The address by Mr. Child brought to a close the first day of the State Bar Association meeting, which began in the afternoon and continues through today. S. Hollister Jackson, president of the association, gave his opening address yesterday afternoon.

An Office Building as  
Artistic as a Home?  
Read about this one in  
**Tomorrow's  
MONITOR**



## SMITH SEATING TO BE OPPOSED BY DEMOCRATS

Party Caucuses Adopt Plan  
to Refuse Senate Oath to  
Illinois Appointee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—After several weeks of informal conferences, Democratic leaders following a caucus have let it be known that they have determined to oppose the seating of Frank L. Smith (R.), Senator designate from Illinois, as a party matter.

Joseph Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, floor leader, stated that the procedure agreed upon by the Democrats was to demand that the oath of office be not administered to Mr. Smith and that his credentials be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for investigation and report.

This course of proposed action is directly contrary to that announced at a determined upon by Republican leaders at a recent caucus. At this gathering, attended by Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, and Charles S. Deneen (R.), Senator from Illinois, it was agreed to draft a resolution which would allow Mr. Smith to be seated and then refer his case to the elections committee with the requirement that it report back in five days so that the Senate could debate and dispose of the matter in another five-day period.

Party Lines Broken

While leaders of both parties have determined upon programs of procedure, there are known to be senators of both parties who will not support their party stand. Republican insurgents are understood to be opposed to allowing Mr. Smith to take his place and have indicated they will back the Democratic plan.

Among the Democrats are senators such as Cole L. Blease, Senator from South Carolina, who, while declaring they will vote to unseat Mr. Smith once he is installed, insisted that under the law he must be seated before any expulsion action can be taken.

The presentation of the credentials of Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, elected for a full term beginning March 4 of this year and confirmed to the term which he is now filling and to which he was appointed by the Governor of North Dakota, was used by those opposing Mr. Smith to prepare the attack against him. As Mr. Nye stepped to the rostrum for the oath, James Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, and chairman of the Senate Committee investigating campaign funds, moved that his credentials be sent to the elections committee for perusal and report before the oath of office was administered.

In Accord With Rules

Mr. Reed contended that this procedure was in accordance with the rules of the Senate and that the present practice of allowing a Senator to take his seat without presenting his credentials to the committee was a violation of such rules.

Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, who has introduced a resolution which would withhold the oath of office from Mr. Smith, supported the Reed motion by declaring

that when he took office in 1912 he was required to submit his credentials to the committee.

Other senators rose to confirm this interpretation of the rules, all at the same time declaring that they had no desire of questioning or delaying the inauguration of Mr. Nye. In fact, they finally agreed to waive the rules in Mr. Nye's case and he was allowed to take the oath forthwith.

The intent of the Smith opposition, of reviving the practice of sending credentials to the committee before the oath of office was allowed, was effected, however, and is expected to be referred to if Mr. Smith presents himself before the Senate.

## ELECTION FRAUD WARNING VOICED

(Continued from Page 1)

and National, enacted to give it effect.

Following the enactment of the Armstrong-Snyder Enforcement Act, the Administration had conducted a campaign with the co-operation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and many law enforcing officials which resulted in the licensed saloon being driven from Pennsylvania, he said. He quoted results of a recent survey which showed that in 33 cities, including the State of Ohio, of 445 saloons found openly breaking the law in 1923, 403, or nearly two-thirds, were closed and gone in the autumn of 1925. Out of 156 breweries operating in January, 1925, 95, or nearly two-thirds, are gone.

Governor Pinchot declared that his administration had been much criticized by its friends for failing to build up a political machine, but that if he had turned his attention to that he could not have given the people the kind of government they were paying for.

"This administration has done its best to put in office men and women who were more interested in doing a good job than they were in playing politics or in holding a good job," he said. "From first to last it has held that neither time paid for by the taxpayers nor official position under the State can properly be used for political purposes. I do not mean that I put my enemies in office. I do not mean that I required my friends to prove their competence before they could be appointed."

NEW ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE

LONDON, Jan. 4 (P).—Successful tests with a new electric locomotive are announced by the Westminster Gazette, which, the paper asserts, foreshadows electrification of the entire railway system of the country. It is the invention of Capt. William Burnall, a consulting engineer. It dispenses with the need of substations along the route and utilizes a current of only 200-250 volts, thus eliminating the objections to the live rail.

ALIEN INVESTIGATION FUNDS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (P).—Fifty thousand dollars have been given to the Borah Alien Property Investigating Committee for expenses under a resolution just introduced by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah. At the last session the Senate authorized the investigation but neglected to provide funds.

## Dog Catcher of Oklahoma City Prefers Job to That of Mayor

Fees and Payments for Year Amount to More Than  
Salary Paid City's Chief Executive—Puts Pound  
on Firm Basis—Kind to Animals

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (Special Correspondence).—Thomas J. Terrill, dog catcher at Oklahoma City, would rather have his job than be Mayor. In the last 12 months he collected more than \$5100, according to city records, while O. A. Cargill, Mayor, received a salary of \$4000. Commissions from dog licenses sold by the city yielded Mr. Terrill \$2400; he received \$1416 for licenses he sold while touring the city in search of stray animals, and \$1366 for disposing of 2732 dogs.

Another \$150 or so a month is received from sale of animals disposed of, according to the Oklahoma State Humane Society, which is active in conducting the city dog pound. Mr. Terrill has to pay for two or three helpers during the "rush" months of June, July, and August, and also keeps up two cars for the work.

Mr. Cargill has several times referred to the "stray dog commercial policy" which he claims governs the pound. However, members of the humane society feel that after nearly eight years of haphazard management, the pound is today in better hands.

Mrs. Elma Elyar, vice-president,

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## THE MONITOR READER

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- (2) How should you pronounce Xpress? —Editorial Page
- (3) In what pleasurable way did a little girl learn music? —Children's Page
- (4) What has always happened when man has tried to possess others? —The Home Forum
- (5) What name has been given the new chemical element? —World News Page
- (6) What country forbids publication of divorce trial details? —Talk in London

These questions were answered in the previous issue

## FLORIDA TAX RULING STUDIED IN STATE

Extension of Estates Levy  
Considered Probable

The effect in Massachusetts of the inheritance tax decision by the United States Supreme Court in the Florida case will be to make probable an indefinite rather than limited extension of the Massachusetts estate tax, it was felt at the State House today.

The estate tax, which supplements the Massachusetts inheritance tax by levying the equivalent of 30 per cent of more than \$20,000, was enacted for only a term of one year and will expire June 30, 1927, if not re-enacted. Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, already has recommended its re-enactment, and he said today that he believes, in view of the court decision, the Legislature should extend the Massachusetts statutes for so long as the present federal inheritance tax may remain law.

Inasmuch as the money which this tax collects would be taken by the Federal Government if the State did not collect it, there is little likelihood of a contest over the bill. No revenue has been collected through the estate tax in Massachusetts so far, according to Mr. Long, but some large estates which are in process of liquidation would contribute hundreds of thousands of dollars to the State within a few years which would not be collected under the state inheritance tax, with its graduation of rate only up to estates of \$100,000.

## MAINE DEPARTMENTS ASKING FOR \$21,300,000

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 4 (P).—State institutions and departments will ask the Legislature for a total of \$21,300,000 for the coming year, according to a statement issued at the executive department.

Although representing a 25 per cent reduction over the \$28,000,000 asked for last year, the statement says that the rate of 8 1/2 mills for 1926 and 8 mills for 1927. The rate was 7 mills for the past two years.

## BRIDGE HOURS EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (P).—The International Bridge at El Paso, Tex., will be continued open daily until 9 p. m. It was decided today by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs and prohibition. Customs officers had recommended closing of the bridge at 6 p. m.

and other humane workers have been for eight months seeking an agreement with the city commissioners to prevent releasing a certain number of animals a year for experimental purposes, but their petition has been denied at El Paso.

Mr. Terrill is required to hold all dogs taken to the pound for at least 24 hours. If not called for, he attempts to find homes for them. During the last year 3250 dogs were captured, but the dog catcher could not definitely estimate the number "placed" in homes.

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The commissioner says that large sums in potential estate taxes are slipping away through loopholes in the law.

One of the most used of these loopholes, it is pointed out, is the omission of the law to tax estates which are distributed by gift during the lifetime of the owner. These gifts, even though revocable, at present escape any tax under the inheritance law.

Another form of bequest which at present pays no tax is that called tenancy by the entirety; that is, the bequest to a certain person of the right to live in a certain house though the house remains property of the estate. Inheritance taxes on this form of legacy have been sustained by the courts in other states. It was also proposed a year ago that Massachusetts place some small tax, say 1 per cent, on bequests to charitable purposes. This, while not burdensome, would bring the State a useful revenue, according to the tax commissioner.

Thus the proposals submitted to the Legislature thus far have been by any means exhausted the possibilities in the field of tax revision. Rather, according to students of the question, they have barely opened the way, and the deliberations of the Legislature will take on more and more interest the more readily that body approaches some of the proposals which can logically be made for new resources with which to solve the problem.

## NEW ENGLAND TAX SESSION SCHEDULED

Federal Estate Levy Among  
Topics for 14th Assembly

The fourteenth New England tax conference will be held at Manchester, N. H., Jan. 14 and 15. No stated program has been arranged, but the sessions will be devoted to round-table discussions of some of the high spots in tax matters of interest to the New England states.

Among the subjects to be discussed will be those relating to recent and proposed tax legislation; difficulties arising from statutory definitions of valuations for purposes of taxation; and joint federal and state levies and appropriations, with special reference to the federal estate tax.

Among those to preside over the sessions will be Henry F. Long, tax commissioner of Massachusetts, William H. Blodgett, tax commissioner of Connecticut, and Laurence P. Whittemore, secretary of the New Hampshire State tax commission.

## FASCIST LIBRARY INAUGURATED

ROME, Jan. 4 (P).—The "Lectoria Library," founded by the Premier, Benito Mussolini, as the central organ of Fascist intellectual propaganda, was inaugurated yesterday by the Secretary-General, Signor Turati, in the presence of leading thinkers, writers and publicists of the Fascist regime. The library, which is intended to co-ordinate and to strengthen Fascist cultural activities, will publish pamphlets and books setting forth important developments of Fascism.

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## Detroit-Kansas City Road Wins Official Designation

New Motor Route Through Farming Country of  
Midwest Named Federal Highway No. 24

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence).—A motor route from Detroit, Mich., through the farming country of the midwest, and terminating at Kansas City, has been officially designated as Federal Highway No. 24 by the executive board of the American Association of State Highway Officials.

Only portions of the route are fully improved, but it is hoped that eventually it will afford a smooth riding short-cut between the terminal cities. It touches Toledo, O., Fort Wayne, Ind., Peoria, Ill., and Quincy, Ill., where it crosses the Mississippi River over a toll bridge. It crosses the Missouri at Waverly, Mo., over a free bridge. At Peoria the route connects with a paved highway to Chicago.

Of the 210 miles in Missouri, about 135 miles are paved or all-weather surfaced. Plans for surfacing the remainder are under way. Officials

here say it is the shortest and most practical stretch of transcontinental highway through this State.

Ohio has 76 miles of the route, of which nearly 47 miles are improved. Unimproved sections in that State are expected to be graveled next season, according to state officials, but not wholly improved for several years.

Pavement across northern Indiana, along a beautiful stretch of the Wabash River, is included in a program undertaken by the State Highway Commission. It is planned eventually to make a hard-surfaced road all the distance across Indiana. Construction is under way between Fort Wayne and Huntington, to be completed next summer. Except for about three miles near Peru, the road is of gravel.

In Michigan the route runs north to Pontiac. Of the 59.3 miles between Toledo and Pontiac, 51.7 per cent is hard-surfaced.

## ALEXANDRE MILLERAND TO RUN FOR SENATE

TO RUN FOR SENATE

PARIS, Jan. 3 (P).—The former President, Alexandre Millerand, seeking re-election as Senator for the Seine department, declared before the electors: "France cannot place her signature at the bottom of a debt settlement with the United States without first being certain that she will be able to fulfill her engagements. The agreement which will be submitted to Parliament contains a clause by the terms of which France must pay to the Allies more than she receives from Germany. Ratification of such a clause is impossible."

M. Millerand has not been included in the electoral list of any of the political parties, and will be an independent candidate for the elections which take place Jan. 9.

**AIR MINISTER AT JASK**  
JASK, Persia, Jan. 4 (P).—Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Air Minister, and Lady Hoare put another 500 miles behind them today in their air flight from England to India. They flew from Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, to Jask, on the Arabian Sea.

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Formerly priced \$25.00  
TWO COATS.....\$15.00  
Formerly priced \$25.00  
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Formerly priced \$25.00  
SILK AFTERNOON DRESSES.....\$14.99  
Formerly priced \$25.00  
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continued, would be very faint and not understandable in London, unless considerably amplified by a special process which the post office has elaborated. He advised that users of the radiophone service, pending the attainment of complete secrecy of communication, avoid the habit of repeating immediately what the party at the other end says. He also suggested that correspondents could be outwitted if the users adopted code names.

The Postmaster-General announced today that service on the transatlantic radio telephone system will open on Jan. 7 at 1:45 p. m. London time (3:45 a. m. New York time).

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with light rain this afternoon and probably tonight, slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday fair; increasing southerly winds becoming strong and shifting to westerly tonight.  
Northern New England: Rain this afternoon and probably tonight; warmer in eastern Massachusetts tonight; Wednesday fair; increasing southerly winds becoming strong and shifting to westerly tonight.  
Southern New England: Rain or snow and warmer tonight; Wednesday generally fair, except rain or snow in eastern Maine; increasing southerly winds becoming fresh to strong and shifting to westerly tonight.

## Official Temperatures

(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 24  
Atlantic City ..... 42  
Boston ..... 30  
Buffalo ..... 30  
Calgary ..... 16  
Chicago ..... 32  
Cincinnati ..... 32  
Denver ..... 32  
Des Moines ..... 14  
Eastport ..... 16  
Galveston ..... 54  
Hartford ..... 32  
Helena ..... 32  
Jacksonville ..... 54  
Kansas City ..... 32  
Los Angeles ..... 56

## High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:35 p. m.; Wednesday, 12 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 4:34 p. m.

**Shuttleless Weaving:** The inventive genius which long ago popularized "Made in Germany" continues with the recent exhibition of a "loom" in Germany which enables one to weave without a shuttle.

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula

## The Spectator

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## SENATE MOTION DEMANDS 'HANDS OFF' NICARAGUA

Immediate Withdrawal of American Forces Asked in Wheeler Resolution

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Conflicting that the Diaz Government in Nicaragua never should have been recognized by the United States, Senator K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, has introduced a Senate resolution demanding immediate withdrawal of the American naval forces from that country.

The measure charged that the American sailors and marines were blocking the efforts of "Dr. Juan Sacasa" to restore constitutional government. The order of Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer in declaring Puerto Cabezas a neutral zone and the establishment of a censorship there were cited as "hindrances" to the Sacasa movement's success.

The Diaz Government, it was charged in the resolution, was illegally elected, and "it must have been apparent to the State Department that Diaz could not maintain a stable government without the aid of American gunboats and American marines."

### American Airplane Shipped

Dr. T. B. Vago, Washington representative of Dr. Sacasa, in a statement asserted that "not a single Mexican officer is to be found in Sacasa's army, but at the same time declared the sailing of the United Fruit Company's ship Abanagaria, with an airplane and bombs for the Diaz forces, was ample justification for any assistance which might be given to Dr. Sacasa by Mexico. The Abanagaria is said to have sailed from New Orleans on Dec. 29 to the Nicaraguan west coast."

### American Policy Likened

to German by Paris Press  
PARIS, Jan. 4 (AP)—French newspapers are devoting much space to the attitude of the United States in the Nicaraguan situation. The papers are virtually unanimous against the Washington policy.

In an editorial headed "The Policy of the Big Stick," under the signature of Jacques Bainville, La Liberté says: "America is assuming a position similar to that of Germany before the war."

### Charges of Mexican Aid

Denied by Liberal Envoy  
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4 (AP)—Having previously ignored the declarations of Adolfo Diaz, the conservative President of Nicaragua, the Mexican Government will probably continue that policy regarding his latest manifesto, in which he charged Mexico with interference in Nicaraguan affairs, aiming at securing a dominating influence in the Central American republics.

### Official Denials on Record

The Mexican Government and the Sacasa representative here are already officially on record as denying categorically any official Mexican participation whatever in Nicaraguan affairs, and so far as the Mexican Government is concerned, its present attitude seems to be to let the matter rest there.

Pedro Zepeda, who represents the Sacasa Liberal Government, laughed at the Diaz misstatements, which charged that millions of dollars had been spent in expeditions from Mexico to aid the Nicaraguan Liberals. Señor Zepeda asserted that the entire cost of all expeditions carrying arms to the Liberals does not exceed \$100,000.

### Diaz Troops Dispatched

MANAGUA, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Diaz Government has dispatched military forces from Chontales Department to intercept the Liberal Sacasa troops ascending along the Rama and Grande Rivers in the direction of the Nicaraguan capital.

The Diaz troops, who retreated after their defeat by the Liberals in the battle at Las Perlas, were disarmed by the American authorities at El Bluff, which had previously been declared a neutral zone. American marines took away their arms, ammunition and machine guns and then permitted them to proceed to Rama.

### NATIVES NO LONGER SING BOATMEN SONG

ASTRAKHAN, Soviet Russia, Jan. 4 (AP)—The "Song of the Volga Boatmen" is no longer heard along the

great river where it started. Formerly the Volga was a stream of romance and laughter, covered with boats of pleasure and cargo boats, but 10 years of war, famine, and revolution have changed all that. The caviar and fishing industries have suffered grievously and the hundreds of thousands of villagers who formerly drew their living from the river have turned to farming and other pursuits. Nature herself seems bent on completing the economic doom of the historic stream, for everywhere are huge beds of sand which impede navigation. Steamers go no farther than Nizhni Novgorod this season.

## REICH TO OFFER NEW PROPOSALS

Ambassadors Again to Discuss Question of Control—German Report Awaited

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 4—Questions concerning Germany's disarmament, left unsettled by the League of Nations Council at Geneva in December, are again to be discussed in Paris by the Conference of Ambassadors. General von Pawels, president of the German commission which assures a liaison between the Reich Government and the interallied military control commission, besides Dr. Forster, German minister, are awaited in Paris on their return from Berlin. It is hoped to convene a meeting of the ambassadors immediately to receive their report and if possible give Germany a clean certificate before the League of Nations investigating body is substituted at the end of January for the interallied commission.

It will be remembered that while the foreign ministers discussed the conference of military control to the League, the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris were quite unable to obtain from Gen. von Pawels and Dr. Forster sufficient promises in regard to the illegal fortifications at Königsberg, Kastrin and Glogau on the Polish frontier, which Germany has strengthened and in regard to the exportation of half-finished metallurgical products, capable of being turned to military purposes.

Briefly, the Paris conference, which is judging purely on facts and without considering policy, found that Germany had not fulfilled the disarmament demands. The Council at Geneva which, pursuing policy and without wishing to examine the facts too closely, decided despite the Paris report to withdraw the interallied commission on Jan. 31, leaving the responsibility of control in Germany to the League of Nations.

Nevertheless, the alleged German breaches remain, and it is the business of the Conference of Ambassadors to press for their execution. General von Pawels comes with new propositions from Berlin. If found satisfactory, the conference will give a clean bill to Germany. If not, then the whole matter will be abandoned by the ambassadors and the responsibility handed to the League. Marshal Foch will first consider the propositions from a technical viewpoint. The Locarnists are hoping that Germany will make a conciliatory attitude and thus justify French confidence.

## BUILDING TRADES GET WAGE INCREASE

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Bricklayers will receive a minimum of \$11 a day under the new wage scale fixed by the wage board for the San Francisco building industry now effective. The General Contractors' Association has agreed to accept the new wage scale. The old minimum for bricklayers was \$10. New minimum rates for carpenters, painters and electrical workers was fixed at \$9, a raise of \$1, while iron workers and plasterers draw \$11, as compared to the old rate of \$10. Laborers generally received a 50c increase from the old scale at \$4.50 to \$5.

## RUSSIA TO REPRESS VODKA DRINKING

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (AP)—Vodka drinking in Russia has become so great an evil that the Commissariat of Health, Justice and the Interior are jointly drawing up severe measures to repress it. Agitation for prohibition of vodka continues in many quarters, but is faced with the difficulty that the Government takes the position that it cannot afford to forego the \$300,000,000 annual vodka revenues.

## ALASKAN LAND SALE URGED

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to permit purchase by Americans at \$2.50 per acre of unreserved public lands in Alaska has been introduced by Dan A. Sutherland, delegate from Alaska.

## PRESS REPORT UNEXPLAINED

Mr. Kellogg Says Public Interest Forbids Telling of Mexican Reds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, has transmitted to the House Foreign Affairs Committee a reply to the La Guardia resolution requesting information with regard to the origin of the Associated Press dispatch of Nov. 17, which reported the Government's concern that alleged Communist tendencies in Mexico might be thrust into Latin-American relations.

The reply, made public by Fiorello H. La Guardia (R.), Representative from New York, author of the resolution, was addressed to Stephen G. Foster (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee. It read:

"Sir—You have transmitted to me for such comment or reply as I may deem fit and proper a copy of House Resolution No. 334 introduced by Mr. La Guardia of New York."

"I have the honor of submitting to you the following reply: "Paragraphs one and two of the resolution are addressed to the general question whether the Department of State, or any of its officers, on or about the sixteenth day of November, 1926, sought to use the various news agencies to put out information or conclusions in regard to Mexico without assuming official responsibility therefor. The answer to this question is 'no.'"

"With respect to paragraphs three and four of the resolution I do not deem it compatible with the public interest for me at this time to discuss the subjects there referred to."

"Paragraphs one and two having been answered in the negative, no answer to paragraph five is required."

In his resolution Mr. La Guardia sought to establish (in paragraphs one and two) whether any state department officer requested press associations to send out a story concerning internal conditions in Mexico, and whether a request was made not to reveal the sources of information; and whether (in paragraphs three and four) the department had acquired information concerning Bolshevik activities in Mexico and regarding any Mexican attitude toward Nicaragua and Mexican activities in Central America detrimental to the United States.

He also asked (in paragraph five) if such information were given out at the department, the name of the official who furnished it.

## KARACHI-CAIRO AIR SERVICE POPULAR

Great Rush Reported to Catch "First Flyer"

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 4—A correspondent, reporting in today's Times, the opening of the Karachi-Cairo air mail service—the new link between Britain and the Far East—says that there was a great rush among the public to catch the "first flyer."

Letters superscribed "air mail, urgent, Basra-Cairo," he says, left Karachi by a fast Gulf mail ship for Basra, whence they will be carried by a de Havilland Hercules biplane to Cairo for transmission by steamship to Marseilles, thence over land to London. The latter route, Karachi to Cairo, will be entirely aerial.

The Postmaster-General, in announcing a fortnightly service between Egypt and Iraq, says that air mail dispatched from London on Jan. 6 will reach Baghdad late in the afternoon the following Thursday and Basra on Friday morning.

In comparison with the desert motor or sea routes via Bombay the air mail, he says, saves transit about 2 and 17 days respectively to Baghdad; about 3 and 13 days, respectively to Basra; approximately 7 days to Bushire and other Persian Gulf ports, and about 2 days to Karachi and North-west India, including Sind, Baluchistan, the Northwest Frontier Province, the Punjab and Kashmir.

## REPORT PREMATURE, SAYS GEORGE P. GRAHAM

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Jan. 4 (AP)—The United States section of the joint engineering board investigating the possibilities of the proposed Great Lakes-Atlantic waterway, was premature in handing in its report to the Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, George P. Graham, chairman of the Canadian National Advisory Committee on the St. Lawrence waterways states. Certain appendices handed Mr. Hoover have not yet been approved by the joint engineering

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board, Mr. Graham said. "The Canadian Government went further than the United States in its endeavor to get detailed information for the use of the National Advisory Committee," he added.

The report, favoring the proposed waterway by way of the St. Lawrence rather than the all-American canal route has been handed President Coolidge. The all-American route is both impractical and uneconomic, the report said, while the proposed route could be established in conjunction with the Canadian Government at a benefit to the mid-west of both the United States and Canada.

## Russian Servants in Privileged Class

They Are Today in Better Position Than the Aristocracy Formerly Were

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (AP)—Servants are now of the privileged classes in Russia. They enjoy better conditions of life, more comforts, higher wages and greater privileges than the old nobility or aristocracy.

In addition to regular wages, upon demand, and receive from their mistresses, social insurance, one month's vacation with full pay, one day off each week, two winter dresses, two summer dresses, six aprons, two pairs of shoes, four pairs of stockings and a warm cap.

If the servant be illiterate, her employer is required to give her a number of hours of each week so she can attend workers' schools. If the lady is illiterate, the employer is required to ask her to work overtime, the servant immediately reports the matter to the Servants Trade Union, which usually submits the case to the special labor court for redress.

Under Soviet laws the servant can be dismissed only for most substantial reasons, and then her employer must feed, clothe and maintain her without charge for a period of a month after dismissal.

In recent cases the fines imposed by labor courts on householders who violated the regulations of the Soviet Commissariat of Labor were so severe, that many housewives now dispense with maids and servants altogether, preferring to do the cooking, washing, sweeping and dusting themselves.

## TROOPS TO RESTORE ORDER IN SUMATRA

Soldiers Sent to the Scene of the Rebellion

PADANG, Sumatra, Jan. 4 (AP)—Troops have been sent from Fort De Kock to the scene of the rebellion in the Sileongkang district, on the west coast of Sumatra.

The trouble, attributed to natives described as Communists, is said to be similar to the unsuccessful revolt in Java in November. It started Sunday night when armed bands attacked Government offices and police barracks and cut telegraph lines at several points.

In the first outbreaks, a native chief and a Dutch sergeant were killed and two native soldiers wounded, while about 30 rebels were killed. Advice today says three more men have been killed while opposing the insurrectionists.

The postmaster for Sileongkang was slain, and the post office closed, interrupting the dispatch of mails in the district. The local train service also has been suspended, and other transport is impossible.

The troops from Fort De Kock will endeavor to restore communications. A revolutionary organization is also reported to have been discovered in southern Sumatra, but the situation there is said to be under control, with a number of persons under arrest.

## EULOGY OF GENERAL WOLFE

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Prince of Wales delivered an eloquent eulogy of General Wolfe at the dinner of the Wolfe Society last night, commemorating the bicentenary of the hero of Quebec. Viscount Byng of Vimy, former Governor-General of Canada, presided. The guests included Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and many prominent British and Canadian representatives.

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## CANTONESE ARE NOT BENEFITED

British Attitude Held to Be Justified—American Minister Returning

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 4—The note from Chen Yulin, Foreign Minister in the Cantonese Government, to the United States, entirely disposes of the assertion made in French circles that the recent British memorandum on China tended to benefit the Cantonese at the expense of other parts of China, in the opinion of informed circles here. Chen's reception of the British proposals followed the lines generally expected, and is held to constitute a complete justification for the British attitude.

It is pointed out that the Cantonese only control 23 per cent of the Chinese territory, 35 per cent of the population and 24 per cent of the customs revenue.

On the other hand, no less than 50 per cent of the customs revenue is collected in Shanghai where, up to the present, no move has been made in the direction of imposing surtaxes which the British memorandum approves.

It is presumed here that Shanghai is hoping for concerted action by the powers on the lines of the British memorandum.

PEKING, Jan. 4 (AP)—The announcement is made that John V. A. MacMurray, American Minister to China, has been called to Washington for a conference with the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, on Chinese affairs. Mr. MacMurray will sail on Jan. 25 from Yokohama aboard the President Cleveland. The charge d'affaires, Mr. Mayer, will act during his absence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Although Mr. MacMurray has been summoned to Washington for conference on the Chinese situation, it was indicated at the state department that the statement of American policy toward China in response to the re-

cently published British memorandum would not be delayed to await his arrival. No definite period for the Minister's stay in the United States has been set, and it is assumed that he will spend some time at home on leave unless conditions in China require that he hasten back to Peking.

## British Held Back Mob Without Firing a Shot

HANKOW, Jan. 4 (AP)—A handful of British fighting men, without firing a shot, held in check a mob of several thousand Chinese coolies that attempted to charge into the British concession district of this city of interior China. Incited by anti-British speeches at a New Year's celebration on the banks of the Yangtze River, the horde of Chinese moved against the British quarter. In their path were a few British policemen, who stood their ground when stoned.

Twenty sailors of British warships in the Yangtze joined the policemen. They fixed bayonets to their rifles, and they used their rifles as clubs, but they did not fire. Marines, hastily landed, reinforced the British party.

For more than four hours the thin British line held, protecting their civilian men, women and children. At nightfall, calm beated relief. From the native section of Hankow, or from Wuchang, across the river where the Cantonese Government has its headquarters, Chinese soldiers arrived and dispersed the mob.

## BRITISH LABOR PARTY OPPOSES COMMUNISTS

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Daily Express says the most influential of Great Britain's moderate Labor leaders have decided to declare open war against the Communists in the trade unions.

The reported decision is due to the fact of the extremist minority starting a campaign to undermine the official leaders of the union, the paper adds.

The campaign against the Communists, it understands, will be launched immediately after a conference of Trade Union executives, to be held on Jan. 20 and 21.

## Britain Inaugurates Movement to Bring Tourists to Its Shores

Town Planning Expert Explains How Under Proper Management Holiday Resorts Would Be Able to Attract More Visitors

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 4—Holland, Belgium and France next summer will offer at least 12 new resorts, "deliberately planned and built to attract families of the British upper middle and lower middle classes," declared J. W. Mawson, F. R. I. B. A., in an address at Bognor, last night, on town planning and future British holiday places.

The speaker suggested means by which under expert management British holiday resorts could attract far more visitors who are now going abroad, and could earn substantial profits which might be applied in relief of taxation.

He said the habit of preferring continental to British resorts was becoming a serious menace. No less than 1,025,000 Britons crossed from this country to the Continent last year. The number is steadily increasing. In Cannes alone, there are more than 3000 villas owned and occupied by English families, while even the promenade at Nice was largely built and paid for by the English colony.

British tourists, said Mr. Mawson, are exporting £10,000,000 annually to the Continent.

Mr. Mawson's firm is responsible for recent developments at Blackpool and Weston-super-Mare, both new popular British resorts. He urged the appointment of independent bodies, similar to the Syndicate d'Initiative in France, to whom should be delegated the responsibility for the entertainment and comfort of the visitors to British mountain, seaside and other resorts.

More and better advertising also is advocated as essential if the exodus of tourists from Britain is to be checked.

Mr. Mawson's address is regarded as a preliminary in the "Come to Britain" movement. Eighty per cent of the Americans who go abroad, it is said, now disembark at Cherbourg, making a visit to England a sec-

ondary consideration and missing many of its beautiful and historic places.

## INSURRECTIONISTS ROUTED IN SYRIA

BEIRUT, Syria, Jan. 4 (AP)—French cavalry have routed a strong contingent of insurrectionists who left 25 men who fell on the field of battle, 100 horses and much booty. The dissidents were in command of Ali Attache, a close relative of the Druse chieftain, Sultan Attache, who led last year's uprising. Ali Attache escaped capture only through the marvelous speed of his horse.

The outbreak in Syria led by Sultan Attache was of serious concern to the French authorities last year, a continuous harassing movement being carried on by the Druses over a period of many months. At one time Damascus itself was virtually in a state of siege. Druse dissidents and outlaws holding the outlying gardens and carrying on sporadic forays.

## WYOMING ONCE AGAIN HAS MAN AS GOVERNOR

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 3 (AP)—Frank C. Emerson, who came from the University of Michigan in 1904, has become Governor of Wyoming. He succeeded Mrs. Nellie T. Ross.

Mr. Emerson, for eight years State Engineer, took the oath of office at an inaugural ceremony presided over by Mrs. Ross. In an address the new Governor bespoke the "need for constructive thought and intelligent planning" and promised co-operation toward enforcement of all our laws.

Daily Rainfall: According to estimates, 15,000,000 tons of rain fell every second on the surface of the earth.

## Antioch May Grant Degrees Without Classroom Work

Professors Would Give Advice Instead of Lectures If Plan Is Adopted

YELLOW SPRINGS, O., (AP)—Antioch College students may eventually be able to obtain degrees without attending classes. A system of autonomous courses under which regular classroom work would be dispensed with is being considered. It has been announced by Arthur E. Morgan, president.

While no regular classes would be held under the proposed plan, individual instruction by professors would be substituted. Classroom work would be changed into small libraries where references on particular subjects would be available, and professors, instead of delivering lectures and carrying on the usual classroom routine, would schedule office hours during which students would confer with them and receive such information in regard to their courses as seemed desirable.

Entire responsibility for the arrangement of hours of study and the completion of the necessary work

would be placed on the student who would, however, be advised by either professors, instructors or student assistants. Progress made by the students would be checked at intervals by means of oral and written examinations and through the conferences held with the teaching staff.

The new plan, according to the announcement, is designed to give the student opportunity to arrange his time without the usual interruption of classes, and to instill a sense of responsibility instead of the notion of compulsion which now prevails. The plan would have the advantage, it is believed, of economizing in the time of both instructors and students and also would reduce the cost of conducting classes.

If the system is adopted, arrangements probably will be made to apply it to a small number of students at the beginning of the next semester. Eventually all students would be included.

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<p>Boys' Wool Bathrobes..... <b>\$10.00</b></p> <p>Boys' Brushed Wool Pull- over Sweaters..... <b>\$4.50</b></p> <p>Boys' Madras Neglige Shirts, our own make, reduced to, <b>\$1.00</b></p>	<p>Boys' Flannelette <b>\$2.00</b> Pajamas.....</p> <p>Imported Madras Pajamas, our own make, <b>\$3.00</b> reduced to.....</p> <p>Children's One-Piece Bath- ing Suits of novel- ly patterns.... <b>\$1.75</b></p>
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## APPRENTICESHIP ADVANCE URGED

Vital to Success of Master  
Painting Industry, Con-  
vention Is Told

The success of the painting and decorating industry depends on the preparation of the beginner and every effort is being exerted to perfect the apprenticeship system. Albert D. Howlett, president of the Society of Master Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts, said in an address which was read before the thirty-sixth annual convention of the society at the opening in Horticultural Hall today. Mr. Howlett's address was read by George H. Fisher of Wollaston, vice-president.

In reviewing the history of the painting and decorating trade, the extensiveness of the field was pointed out. "There is no need to fear a decreasing market or a mechanical routine," he said. "The international states it, the painter's opportunity is measured not by the number of new buildings constructed each year but by the vast total of structures that are in existence."

**Industry's Rapid Growth**  
In his address, Mr. Howlett traced the growth of the industry from the small organizations of a master and apprentice to the large corporations of today. The president extolled the work of the members of the society in maintaining and improving, wherever possible, the high standards of the industry.

Reports of the officers and committees and appointment of committees followed by official greetings of the Women's Auxiliary closed the morning session. The afternoon session was devoted to discussions of educational matters. Charles L. H. Wagner, principal of the Wagner School of Sign Arts, gave an address on "The Measure of a Craftsman," following which George C. Greener, director of the North Bennet Street Industrial School, spoke on "Old Ideas and New Methods in Vocational Training."

**Rabbi Levi Speaks**  
A feature of the afternoon program was an address by Rabbi Harry Levi in Convention Hall. There will be an official inspection in Exhibition Hall tomorrow afternoon as well as entertainment for the ladies. Arrangements have been made for a theater party. There will also be an informal gathering of men at 8 o'clock. Officers will also be elected tomorrow.

On Thursday the convention will open its final day with an address on "The Master Painters' Opportunity" by Fred W. Javrin. Officers will be installed. The president's reception and banquet to be held in the main hall at 6:30 o'clock, will officially close the session.

## NORTHAMPTON MAYOR FOR ZONING ORDINANCE

**NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 4 (AP)**—A commission to manage police and fire matters in President Coolidge's home city was advocated by Mayor William A. Welch, Democrat, on taking the oath for his second term of office last night. The commission, to be composed of three members, would have full control and supervision of the police and fire departments, subject to action by the city council on appropriations and salaries.

Mayor Welch also urged adoption of a zoning ordinance biennial city election; division of wards into voting precincts; and a change in the city charter giving the Mayor the unrestricted right to select his own city solicitor. The Mayor, who was elected a year ago on a platform of efficiency with economy, proposed that the city continue on a pay-as-you-go policy. He said that barring unforeseen emergencies it should not be necessary to incur any bonded indebtedness this year.

## NEW B. U. DEPARTMENT FUND IS INCORPORATED

As a means of aiding students to make their way through the Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Service the "Students' Aid Foundation" has been incorporated. It was announced today. Gifts totaling \$14,000 have been made to the foundation already, and more than 50 students have been benefited with loans. Loans are made at an interest rate of 6 per cent, payable after the conclusion of the student's training.

The foundation has a group of business men and women as directors, who are interested in an immediate increase of the capital to \$100,000. The treasurer of the fund is E. Ray Spear, treasurer of Boston University. Others on the board of directors are all trustees of the university, with the exception of Walter S. Athearn, dean of the school, and William T. Rich. They include Alfred H. Avery, Horace A. Carter, Calvert Cray, Bertha A. Henry and Alice Stone Blackwell.

## ROCKLAND PATROL TO BE TRANSFERRED

**ROCKLAND, Me., Jan. 4 (AP)**—The entire personnel of the United States coast patrol base, located at Rockland, will be transferred either to Eastport or Lubec before the middle of this month, it became known last night. Officials said, however, that the commanding officer, Supervisor Sumner Sleeper, would retain his present office here.

The reason given for the change was that ice conditions here during the months of January and February hamper the operations of the patrol fleet. It was understood that the men and boats would be moved back to Rockland in the spring. Rumors that Coast Guard Base 16, also located here, would be transferred were denied by Capt. John Decosta, the officer in charge.

## ADULT EDUCATIONAL HEAD IS ANNOUNCED

J. W. Lees to Assume North-  
eastern Duties Next Fall

James W. Lees, Glasgow University graduate, will be director of Lincoln Institute, adult education project to be instituted by Northeastern University next fall, it was announced by Dr. Everett A. Churchill, vice-president, today. Captain Lees, who served in the King's Own Scottish Borderers four years in France, is now principal of the Northeastern Preparatory School, and lives in Needham. Few men in teaching ranks can boast of a more romantic career.

As director of Lincoln Institute Mr. Lees will have charge of all nondegree granting schools of Northeastern University, embracing business, engineering and liberal arts curricula. Lincoln Preparatory School and the department of university extension, all designed primarily for the working man or woman who is busy during the day. He came to the United States from Scotland in 1922, and from that time until last fall served as head of the English department at the Huntington School.

Born in Jamalpur, India, the son of a British army officer, Mr. Lees lived in the East until his family sojourned to England in 1922. Four years later, he went to Scotland to live, and resided there until the war. He attended Kelvinside Academy,

## Wins Educational Post



JAMES W. LEES  
Appointed Director of Lincoln Institute,  
New Adult Education Project of North-  
eastern University.

and won his Master of Arts degree at Glasgow University, majoring in the classics. He taught before the war in the Glasgow public schools and after the war was headmaster of the nautical training ship, the Mers, and headmaster of Blackridge public school, where he was until coming to the United States.

## TRAFFIC BOARD FAVORS SURVEY

Requests Mayor to Learn  
Cost and Scope of Full  
Study of Problem

As a preliminary step in another attempt to better traffic conditions in Boston, Mayor Nichols' advisory traffic board which organized by electing Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, chairman, directed the mayor to ascertain from the Erskine Traffic Bureau of Harvard University, what a comprehensive and complete survey of Boston's street and traffic problem would cost, and whether the bureau would assist Boston in making such a study.

Prof. William B. Munro of Harvard, in addressing the new traffic board, said that he felt certain the city could count upon the assistance of Miller McClintock and the Erskine Traffic Bureau of which he is the directing head, in making such a survey. The cost, he thought, would be not more than \$25,000.

**Advocate General Study**  
Mr. Smith, chairman of the Chamber's municipal and metropolitan affairs committee, and Daniel S. Bloomfield of the Chamber, but representing George W. Milton of the Jordan Marsh Company, both advocated a general study and plan of traffic conditions generally in Boston together with present and prospective transit and railroad changes as well as a program for future street widenings and improvements. They believed that the study would be a valuable aid to the city in planning a Board should be brought into the general study of the situation.

Mayor Nichols said that he believed the attempted solution of Boston's traffic problem should be first a study through with always with a view to its being adaptable to any street, transit and traffic development of the future. He plainly indicated that the broadening of the program of the board's activities would delay the work of trying to better traffic conditions as they are at present.

**Others in Agreement**  
In this view William Stanley Parker of the Boston Planning Board; Alton S. Briggs of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange; J. Mason Rothwell, for the Boston Real Estate Exchange, and others agreed.

## 130,000 TONS DISTRIBUTED

More Than \$6,000,000 in  
Commodities Bought in  
the Farmers' Exchange

**SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 4 (Special)**—More than 130,000 tons of commodities were distributed by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange among its 19,000 members in New England, Delaware and parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1926. This represents a 45 per cent increase over the average tonnage of the last five years and a 15 per cent increase over that of 1925. That farmers were able to increase their cash purchases from \$5,975,965 in 1925 to more than \$6,300,000 in 1926 indicates that Eastern farmers are in an improved financial position. The increase in terms of dollars was smaller than the increase in tonnage because most supplies handled by the exchange were bought on a lower market in 1926 than in the preceding year.

Final figures for the year 1926 are expected to show that the exchange has again operated its affairs at a cost of about 3 per cent of gross sales, and that it has accumulated savings over the cost of operation amounting to about 1 per cent.

In accordance with the bylaws, the directors will add one-third of these savings to the surplus fund and will distribute the remaining two-thirds among the members as a patronage dividend. The exact amount available for dividends will not be known for some time and will not be announced until the annual meeting on Feb. 23.

## BUSY TRADE YEAR FOR NEW ENGLAND

Metals, Paper and Chemicals  
Still Lead, Survey Shows

Industry in New England witnessed great prosperity in 1926, Robert M. Davis of New York, statistical adviser of the McGraw Hill Publishing Company, told members of the Kendall Square Manufacturers Association today. Prosperity among manufacturing plants of this section as a whole was noticed through the first half of 1926, Mr. Davis added. "New England," he continued, "reached its peak of activities in March, followed by recession, with the low point in July. An upward turn took place in August and continued through October. November operations were slightly under those for October."

Three of the primary industries of New England—metals, paper and chemicals—operated continuously in 1926 above the monthly average for the last three years, Mr. Davis said. On the other hand, the outstanding industries of the section—textiles, leather and rubber—were operating at times under the monthly average for the last three years, and even below the monthly activities for the same month of the previous year, he added.

## DR. CRAM WILL LECTURE

Dr. Ralph Adams Cram, architect, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "New York Cathedral and the Arts Entering Into Its Make-up" before the members of the Symposium to-night at 8 o'clock, at the Boston Art Club. Other speakers will be Dr. H. Addington Bruce, president, the Rev. Dr. William H. Van Allen and Charles J. Conkling.

## WOOLEN MILLS REOPEN

**ROCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 3 (AP)**—The long-closed woollen manufacturing company, employing more than 200 workers, resumed operation today on a 54-hour week schedule, after a short shut-down for repairs. A 28-hour schedule had been in effect for some time prior to the shutdown.

## CONGRESS MEMBERS DEFENDED AGAINST CHARGE OF DRINKING

(Continued from Page 1)

members of this House, even including those who advocate modification or repeal of the dry statutes. In fact, I have never seen a single so-called wet under the influence of liquor." Declaring Mr. Celler had softened his statements before they went into the record, Mr. Underhill said they nevertheless had been broadcast, and he wished to brand them as "absolutely and unqualified falsehoods."

As Mr. Underhill made this statement a great handclapping went up from among the members, continuing long after the speaker had taken his seat.

Thomas L. Rubey (D.), Representative from Missouri, said he wished to "indorse and heartily concur with" everything the Massachusetts member had said. Under the rules, a member may alter his remarks on the floor of the House before they go into the record. Taking advantage of this rule, Mr. Celler changed his statement that "many members drink and drink to excess," so that it appeared: "Drinking is rampant over the Nation. Men in highest places drink. Many members of this House and members of the other Chamber drink."

In his reply to Mr. Edwards, Mr. Heflin told the Senate that the New Jersey member was distressingly hard pressed for argument when he brought the Brandon incident to the floor of the Senate.

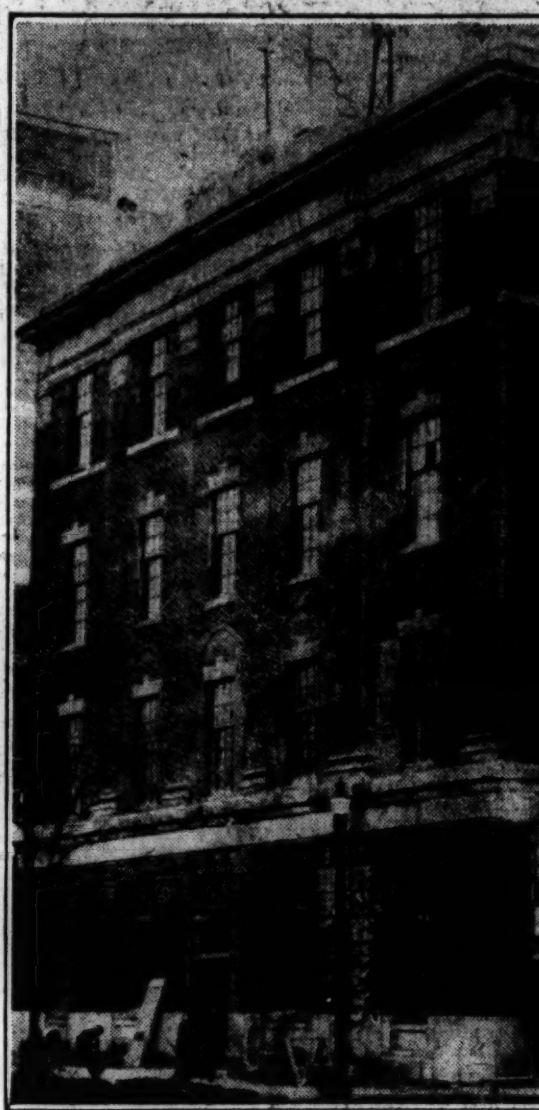
## Shipping Board Inquiry

Prohibition and the poison liquor controversy got over into the Senate's shipping board inquiry today when the question of drinking aboard Government vessels was brought up during the examination of A. C. Dalton, president of the fleet corporation.

Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York, inquired if any liquor was being made to poison liquor served aboard ships of the United States. "You are assuming, Senator," replied the witness, "that liquor is served aboard our ships, which I deny."

The United States Lines were able

## New Back Bay Post Office



POSTAL HEADQUARTERS, STUART STREET

## B. U. ART DEPARTMENT PRIZE WINNERS NAMED

Results of the annual winter competition in the art department of Boston University have been announced. In the freshman charcoal drawing division Dorothy Curtis of Plantville, Conn., won first place. Ruth Middleman, Brighton, was second. In the sophomore charcoal drawing, Celestine Johnson, Boston, was first. There were no other awards in this division. Junior and senior life drawing awards were as follows: Francis Spaulding, Washington, first; Mary Stewart, Belmont, was second, and Cynthia Wilder, Ashby, was third.

## FITCHBURG MAYOR INSTALLED

**FITCHBURG, Mass., Jan. 4 (AP)**—Joseph A. Lowe, former president of the Chamber of Commerce and general manager of the Fitchburg Paper Company, was inaugurated as mayor yesterday, succeeding Joseph H. Delaney. A city council was inducted at the same time. Mayor Lowe, in his inaugural address, called for more economy, systematic development of water supply, and a sewer system, a study of the zoning ordinance, founding of a city plan and a separate building for the fire alarm apparatus.

## POLICE RELIEF ELECTION

John C. Walker, a patrolman in Division 3, was yesterday elected president of the Boston Police Relief Association at its annual meeting. John D. McPherson, a patrolman in Division 10, and the retiring president, presided. Other officers elected included: Harold J. Walkins, patrolman, Division 2, vice-president; Capt. John J. Rooney, Division 12, treasurer, and John J. Kenney, headquarters division, clerk.

## TRANSFERS ARE MADE IN THE COAST GUARD

**PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 3 (AP)**—Transfers of several coast guard district commanders to become effective during the next three months were contained in general orders received at the first district headquarters here today.

Commander C. J. Sullivan, commander since last August of this district which embraces Maine and New Hampshire, will exchange posts with Capt. S. R. Sands, now commanding District 4, at headquarters at Bay City, L. I. Captain Sands was stationed here prior to 1923.

Local authorities attached no significance to the transfers beyond the general explanation of improvement of the service.

## QUINCY NAMES SCHOOL HEAD

**QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 4**—James N. Muir of Bethlehem, Pa., was elected superintendent of Quincy's public schools at a meeting of the school committee yesterday, the vote standing 5 to 2. He was informally elected at a special meeting of the committee held on Sunday evening, the vote being made formal today. Mr. Muir has been superintendent of the Bethlehem schools for eight years. He has held other positions in education in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

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(Edinburgh, Scotland)

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## MANY NEW FACES IN LEGISLATURE

New Hampshire Lawmakers  
for Coming Session In-  
clude Fourteen Women

**CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4**—The New Hampshire Legislature, which convenes Wednesday, will be the largest legislative body in America, except Congress. There will be 24 senators and 418 representatives, of whom 404 are men and 14 are women.

Frank P. Titton of Laconia, who is the only Republican Senator re-elected, will be president of the Senate, succeeding Charles W. Tobey of Temple. Two years ago Mr. Titton was defeated by Mr. Tobey by a majority of one vote. The new Senate consists of 20 Republicans and four Democrats.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives will be Harold K. Davidson of Haverhill, who was formerly state commander of the American Legion. He will succeed George A. Wood of Portsmouth.

On the opening day of the session Gov. John G. Winant will deliver his farewell address, and on Thursday, "Hustler," N. S. Spaulding, of Rochester, will be inaugurated as his successor. Mr. Spaulding is expected to recommend that the convention system be substituted for the direct primary as a method of nominating candidates for office, with the provision that any candidate dissatisfied with the action of the convention may secure a primary on petition of 3 per cent of the voters in his party.

The new governor is also expected to advocate strict economy and lower taxes in order that manufacturing establishments may not be tempted to move out of New England on account of the burden of taxation. The party caucuses for nominating officers of the legislature and also nominating candidates for secretary of state and state treasurer will be held Tuesday evening prior to the assembling of the legislature.

## MASONIC CLUB HOST TO SWEDISH MASONS

On Saturday evening the Boston Square and Compass Club will have for their guests the Swedish Square and Compass Club. About 150 members of the latter club are expected to be present. Among the special guests is Alvan Rystrom, Past Master of Joseph Webb Lodge and now Illustrious Master of Boston Council, R. & S. M.; the Rev. A. W. Sundelof, Anders Tellstrom, Past Master of Rabboni Lodge, Dorchester; Dr. C. A. Lindquist, president of the Swedish Square and Compass Club; Carl W. Johansson, Swedish Consul; J. Emil Johnson, president of the Laconia Car Company; Oscar E. Enclund, the well-known Swedish singer; the Swedish Square and Compass Club quintet; Charles E. Mathaus in his specialty, "Alouette"; John Gray in a musical number, and community singing under the direction of Ernest W. Johnson, with John A. Thomas at the piano.

## MAINE MAN TO SEE 23RD INAUGURATION

**AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 4 (AP)**—Edward C. Moody of York, has arrived here to attend the inauguration of Gov. Ralph O. Brewster on Thursday, it being the twenty-third he will have witnessed, the first being that of Governor Perham in 1871.

## CHICOPEE PROMISES TAX RATE REDUCTION

**CHICOPEE, Mass., Jan. 4 (AP)**—With two of its larger industries, the Chicopee Manufacturing Company and Dwight Manufacturing Company, considering removal of their plants to the South, the issue of the city's

Industrial prosperity was stressed in the annual message of Mayor Michael J. Shea, read yesterday to the 1927 board of aldermen. The incoming city government and Mayor Shea have pledged themselves to undertake a retrenchment of expenditures that will be reflected in a lower tax rate, in order that the burden of taxation may not be a factor in the consideration of new locations for the textile concerns named.

## VETERANS SEEK POLICY CHANGES

Foreign Wars Unit Wants  
Immediate Maturity  
of Insurance

The Council of Administration, at the state department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, today passed a resolution requesting Congress that the Adjusted Service Certificate be matured immediately, so that the veterans can cash in on the adjusted compensation insurance now due but not wait 20 years.

Following is the resolution adopted: "Whereas, it has come to our attention that many service men are in need of funds and have tried to secure a loan at their adjusted service certificates, but have experienced considerable difficulty because of the federal regulations concerning the same, and

Whereas, \$3,000,000,000 was paid for settling the claims of war veterans; \$500,000,000 to railroads for losses incurred under war administration; \$200,000,000 for the adjustment of compensation of civilian employees; \$40,000,000 to compensate mine owners for merely getting ready to produce minerals for chemical warfare but without actually producing them; besides more than \$1,000,000,000 spent in the interest of the United States Shipping Board without appreciable results.

Whereas, the estimated deficit in the United States Treasury in 1922 was \$500,000,000, which then blocked payment in cash of adjusted compensation to service men; while in fact at the end of that year a surplus of \$300,000,000 was demonstrated; and today it is known that the surplus is approximately \$1,000,000,000, and therefore proposals are being made for the universal reduction of taxation, therefore be it

## Leading Boston Banks Willing to Aid Veterans

Assurance was given today by some Boston banks of their willingness to co-operate in the handling of loans on World War adjusted compensation insurance policies. Ralph M. Eastman, assistant vice-president of the State Street Trust Company, explained that the matter of identification was the principal problem.

"When the bank tries to get its money by turning in its note it must swear that it knows the man it loans to was the man to whom the policy was issued," he said. "There is nothing in the policies to prevent their being fraudulently presented. The bank officials are not loaning to their depositors. Their first duty is to protect the depositors."

"There are hundreds of veterans who will not be able to properly identify themselves and so will be unable to secure loans. This element is responsible for most of the misunderstanding and misrepresentation of the attitude of the banks of Boston reflected in the paper this morning. The Government should have set up the machinery to handle these loans itself. Despite talk to the contrary handling these loans is a nuisance and the banks lose by handling them. It takes more time to properly identify a man and make the little loan allowed on his policy than it does to make a \$10,000 commercial loan."

## GENERAL COURT FOR 1927 DUE TO OPEN TOMORROW

Transit and Tax Problems  
Chief Among Questions  
to Be Considered

The General Court, or in more familiar modern terms, the State Legislature, will convene for its 1927 session at 11 a. m. tomorrow, when members-elect of the two houses will have the oath of office administered by Governor Fuller and will then organize for the session.

Party caucuses at 10 o'clock will precede the opening of the House of Representatives and Senate, and in these meetings will be dominated by the party candidates for officers of the two houses. There is believed to be no question but that Wellington Wells, president of the Senate last year, will be renominated and elected to that post, and that John C. Holt, Speaker of the House last year, will continue in that position. Neither will have any opposition in the caucus, and the Republican majorities are large in both houses, insuring election of their nominees.

Legislative bodies, meeting jointly in the House chamber, will witness the inauguration of Governor Fuller for his second term, and will hear his inaugural address. Arrangements have been made by which the address also will be heard from speakers in Gardner Auditorium in the basement of the State House.

**Interest in Governor's Speech**  
Much interest will attach to possible comment by the Governor which is looked for especially upon three subjects, taxation, control of the Boston Elevated Railway, and compensation of State highway commissioners. These questions apparently will hold first importance in the work of the session. News that Mr. Fuller has requested a special report from the State Commissioner of Taxation leads many to believe that the Governor will say something highly significant on that subject.

A fourth subject in which the Legislature will be interested is the planning of rapid transit facilities for the Boston metropolitan area, but this is considered a rather largely upon a resolution of the Boston Elevated question.

Membership of the House of Representatives will consist of 176 Republicans and 64 Democrats, and in the Senate 35 Republican members will have only five Democratic opponents. The elections of last November added six members to the majority in the lower and one in the upper house.

## Many New Members

While party proportions have been little affected, the new Legislature contains an unusual large number of recruits for hardly half of the 200 members of the House of Representatives will have served in the 1925-26 Legislature. The Senate will have 13 new men among its 40 members, and these will be those who have served in the lower body.

On each chamber the senior members in point of service will take the gavel after the clerk has called the House to order, and will preside during the election of a permanent officer. In the Senate this temporary presiding officer will be Walter E. McLane of Fall River, who has been a Senator since 1912. In the House it will be Harrison H. Atwood of Boston, who first became a legislator in 1887 and has sat in the United States Congress in addition to his sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature since 1915. The senior Democratic member of the House is Martin M. Lomasney of Boston, who has served 15 years in the House besides four years in the Senate.

Three women will be members of the House of Representatives during 1927 and 1928. Miss M. Sybil Donaldson of Brockton, who has served two terms, and Miss Martha N. Brooks of Gloucester and Mrs. Florence S. Slocum of Worcester, both new members.

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350.00 Natural Muskrat Coats; trimmed with brown fox, beaver, or in smart self-trimmed styles. 189.50

350.00 Raccoon Coats; misses' "Tomboy" style with wide wool-plaid lined; women's sports and striped-border models, up to 46 bust. 285.00

275.00 to 350.00 Natural Muskrat Coats for women and misses, up to size 44 bust; raccoon, fox, beaver, and skunk trimmed. 250.00

350.00 Opossum Coats for misses and small women, broadcated satin and kasha lined; made of beautiful skins. 245.00

550.00 MINK TRIMMED SEAL DYED MUSKRAT COATS (Hudson Seal), with beautiful shawl collar and deep cuffs; luxuriously lined and expertly fashioned; sizes to 46 measure. 450.00

550.00 Squirrel Coats of genuine Siberian blue-gray skins; misses' and small women's sizes; 45-inch length; gorgeously lined; beautifully worked. 395.00

Coats, dresses, silken underthings, scarfs and negligees are all drastically reduced, in most instances showing mark-downs of 33 1/3 to 50%. The values are a revelation!

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# RADIO

## Eliminator Installation Should Be Made With Care

Various Problems Confronting Owner of B Device Are Discussed

By DON WALLACE

Many have found that when they have put a "B" battery eliminator or "B" socket power on their radio set, the set suddenly has ceased to function. The reason may be due to one of several causes, and when the trouble is located, no future trouble need be anticipated.

Most of the difficulty is caused by turning on the "B" power unit before the filaments of the tubes are turned on. If the filaments are not turned on, no milliamperes flow will take place in the B circuit, consequently there is no load on the B supply, and its voltage will be abnormally high, possibly twice as high as it would be under normal conditions of load. If, for example, the B battery voltage turned out to be 90 volts under load, it is entirely possible that under conditions such as outlined above, the voltage would jump to 250, or even as high as 350 volts.

Now 90 volts will not puncture any condenser on the set, but 350 volts might. Certain condensers in the plate circuit may remain across the line when the filament is not connected. Unless these condensers are built for extremely high voltages, a puncture will result. Then the set will not function until the condenser is replaced.

The same condition might also puncture the insulation of the wiring and leak across the socket terminals if of poor insulating material, or if the surge of voltage is strong enough it might jump across the elements in the stem of a tube, although this is quite unlikely.

The remedy is to turn on the filaments of the tube prior to turning on the B power unit, and vice versa, the B power unit is turned off prior to the turning off of the filaments. All of this may seem complicated, so various forms of small relay devices are now making their appearance on the market so that the B power supply goes on automatically when the filaments are turned on, and is automatically turned off when the filaments are turned off. These are usually called automatic switches, and can be used to control a trickle charger as well as a B socket power, so that the trickle charger is turned off when the B battery goes on, and the B power goes on.

It occurs to the writer that even then a charge of high voltage might possibly store itself up in the filter system of the B eliminator with the result that a sudden discharge might still occur. This might occur at the same moment the set is turned off, or it might occur several minutes later. We cannot be positive, then, that such a discharge will not occur.

Most of the set manufacturers of this year have realized this and are putting in better condensers in their sets, condensers that are able to withstand considerably more voltage than they normally would be required to handle, just to take care of the B battery surges. On some of the older sets, however, this has not been done, and in these sets now, and higher voltage condensers will take care of the difficulty.

Carrying the above discussion a little further, so that it applies to daily use of a B socket power under normal conditions, we find that the milliamperes drain actually is less when the filament current is reduced. If the emission of the filaments is not up to normal, either because the heat is not enough, or because the tube is quite old and has seen its normal use, then full plate current is not drawn. The B battery voltage will increase in exactly the same manner as mentioned above, only in this case the added voltage will cause distortion, for in all probability the C battery is not increased likewise.

The importance of having good tubes, and of keeping them uniformly good when a B battery eliminator is used, is thus all the more important because of the wide variation of plate voltages secured as the filament emission changes. Many manufacturers of B power units provide for this in a way by placing variable resistance units in the leads of the different B voltage taps. Then these

can be readjusted once per month or thereabouts by the user of the set in order to determine just what setting gives the best tone quality consistent with good volume.

A few manufacturers have taken an extra tube called voltage regulator tube, and have placed it right in the power unit, keeping the voltage of the main set of tubes at 90 volts. In this way much of the possible difficulty referred to is done away with, but even in this latter type of B eliminators, the 135 or 170-volt tap may cause the extra high surges.

The use of a good high resistance voltmeter in the set should enable close adjustment to a predetermined quality. A high resistance voltmeter of this type should be left permanently in circuit, and should have at least 500 ohms per volt, to prevent an abnormal load on the B power, and to prevent the usable voltage from dropping too low. It would be rather an added expense to the general type of set, but for those who want the best it would be very useful.

Gerald Best has suggested the use of the B battery supply as a C battery supply as well. Here a fixed resistance is placed in the negative lead of the B battery so that the millampere drain causes a voltage drop in the reverse direction. This is tapped at various places to use as a C battery. A C battery used in this manner would automatically become less if the B voltage became less, and more if the B voltage became more. This application of a C battery would probably solve the difficulties with many of the distortion-producing sets of the present day.

It is now quite generally known that a B battery eliminator should be placed a few feet from the receiving set, and the resultant undercurrent of noise noted in comparison with the same undercurrent when the B eliminator is placed either inside, or next to, the set. Generally speaking, slightly better results will be secured when the power unit is placed a moderate distance away, reducing to a minimum the possibility of magnetic coupling.

The reversal of the feed plug will sometimes reduce the "undercurrent" of noise. If the set is usually used with the power unit in the house, sometimes the mere fact that the B eliminator is connected to the AC lines of the city will make some particular local station seem broad. One solution is to attach the socket power to another outlet in the house, where it is necessary to use an extension cord to it. This latter effect seldom happens, but when it does it causes considerable consternation.

In all, the use of a B eliminator for supply gives very satisfactory results. No batteries need to be purchased at regular intervals, no thought need be given to that end of the maintenance of the radio set, so consequently there are not those vast times when it is not functioning properly, or perhaps not functioning at all. The B power unit, properly installed, is a very convenient form of current supply.

## NATIONAL CHAMBER BACKS LEGISLATION

Control of Radiocasting Is Discussed

WASHINGTON—"The absence of adequate legal control of radiocasting brought about a situation calling for action by Congress," says John W. O'Leary, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a communication to President Coolidge on the subject of radio legislation. "There are wide divergencies between the bills passed by the House and Senate respectively and now before the Joint Conference Committee. The National Chamber has a definite position on some of the provisions in these bills. "With regard to radiocasting the attitude of the Chamber is that regulation should not invade private management, and that the station

owners, like newspapers and magazines, must be free to select and edit their program material. Radiocasting serves the listener, and no attempt should be made to force undesired program matter upon the public. The House bill is in harmony with these views. Furthermore, because of the lesser extent of the regulation proposed to be exercised by the Government, the House bill provides simpler machinery than is called for by the Senate bill which contemplates the establishment of an additional independent commission to carry on this regulation. The measure of control provided by the House bill to be exercised through existing governmental agencies appears adequate to meet the requirements of the situation in the public interest and the need for more extensive control as called for by the Senate bill is not apparent. The Senate bill contains provisions which appear to allow competition by private communications industries capable of providing adequate service. The Chamber believes that this is contrary to the public interests. The National Chamber feels that the use of government facilities should be authorized under those conditions where privately owned companies do not furnish reasonably adequate service with the assurance, however, that government facilities will be discontinued as soon as adequate privately owned industries are established."

## Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 18

## Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5

## EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (545 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—The Coplay Players under the direction of E. K. Clive. 8:30 p. m.—"Tribulations." 9:30 p. m.—"The Coplay Players." 10:30 p. m.—"The Coplay Players."

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (535 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"Ensemble" from WJZ.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Banquet orchestra." 8:30 p. m.—"Courtship program." 10:30 p. m.—"Courtship program."

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (535 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Theater program. Rochester, N. Y. 8:15—Musical program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (515 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Joint radio-casting. WEA, New York City (495 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—United States Army Band. 8:30 p. m.—"Saxophone orchestra." 9:30 p. m.—"Saxophone orchestra." 10:30 p. m.—"Saxophone orchestra."

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Imperial Imps." 8:30 p. m.—"Ensemble." 10:30 p. m.—"Astor orchestra."

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (535 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical program. 9:30 p. m.—"Dance program." 10:30 p. m.—"Dance program."

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (535 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"Ensemble" from WJZ. 8:30 p. m.—"Ensemble" from WJZ. 9:30 p. m.—"Ensemble" from WJZ. 10:30 p. m.—"Ensemble" from WJZ."

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (455 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"Saxophone orchestra." 9:30 p. m.—"Saxophone orchestra." 10:30 p. m.—"Saxophone orchestra."

WEAF, New York City (495 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—United States Army Band. 8:30 p. m.—"Saxophone orchestra." 9:30 p. m.—"Saxophone orchestra." 10:30 p. m.—"Saxophone orchestra."

WRC, Washington, D. C. (495 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"Saxophone orchestra." 8:30 p. m.—"Saxophone orchestra." 9:30 p. m.—"Saxophone orchestra." 10:30 p. m.—"Saxophone orchestra."

WGHR, Clearwater, Fla. (535 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Saxophone orchestra." 9:30 p. m.—"Saxophone orchestra." 10:30 p. m.—"Saxophone orchestra."

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (415 Meters)

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## RADIO HELPS FARM LEARN NEW METHODS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Practical information on farm problems is being supplied to farmers in radio programs sent out by 14 land-grant colleges, according to a statement by the Department of Agriculture. Radio has proved a valuable medium for exchanging views on farm problems and for putting the latest developments worked out in college laboratories at the disposal of the farmer, it is stated.

A questionnaire sent to the land-grant colleges by the department's extension service showed that 54 states provide for radiocasting agricultural programs, 14 colleges operate independent radio stations, and 10 states use commercial stations for agricultural radio programs. The material used varies from general discussions of agricultural and home economics subjects to lecture courses which parallel those given in classrooms.

## BILL WOULD PETITION FEDERAL RADIO ACT

Bill filed at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives yesterday included one by Louis R. Sullivan, Representative from Dorchester, on the subject of radio control.

The bill would petition Congress to enact legislation which will empower the Department of Commerce to control and regulate radiocasting. Howard Fall, Representative from Malden, filed a bill to provide that only enrolled members of a political party may be elected to the state, ward or town committees of the party. Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, filed a bill which would legalize expenditures of municipal funds in connection with the holding of conventions or sending representatives to conventions. The purpose of the bill, Mr. Long explained, is to make clear the approval of what has been a somewhat general practice on the part of cities and towns.

## What They are Saying

HENRY VAN DYKE: "Christianity is a religion that will not keep; the only thing to do with it is to use it, spend it, give it away."

EDGAR P. HILL: "The great life, the successful life has to do with the ordinary things in the ordinary way."

AMELIA SEARS: "To suggestible people without a proper critical sense, there is a serious menace in the daily publication of criminal matter."

MRS. JOHN M. HANNA: "My slogan in dealing with girls is 'Inform instead of reform.'"

BRUCE BLIVEN: "Good newspapers are growing better and bad ones worse."

PREMIER MUSSOLINI: "Nothing can happen to me before my task is done."

COUNT BETHLEN: "True democracy consists in the education of masses and giving them opportunities of education, for democracy does not fall like a ripe plum into the lap of the people."

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## Sunset Stories

Tom and Tim

DAVID was having breakfast with his father and mother at the hotel where they had all stayed over night.

"How soon do you expect to start today?" Mummy inquired looking across the table at Daddy.

"We cannot get away for an hour or so," said Daddy. "I want several things done to the car before we go on. I am just wondering what you two can do with yourselves, meanwhile."

"You need not do any more work."

Mummy smiled and David followed his guide upstairs to a kind of workshop. In a box in the corner of the room were two rattlesnakes. The man showed David how friendly one of them was; for he let himself be touched and seemed to like to have his head rubbed. The other snake made quite a noise with his rattle, much to David's astonishment.

"I suppose he does not quite understand yet that we want to make friends," he said.

"There were quite a number of interesting little animals in other parts of the room. In a large packing case David was allowed to peep at a mother opossum with her babies, tiny things with sharp noses and little head-like eyes. Then there was the largest frog that David had ever seen and a lot more news."

When the little boy rejoined his mother, he was holding a small glass jar filled with moss.

"What have you there?" Mummy wanted to know.

"Two Austrian news," was the reply. "The man told me I might have them for my very own."

"But we shall not be home for a week, dear," said Mummy, "and how are we going to feed them?"

"They won't want any food," said David, "until we get home, and they'll be quite happy where they are. This is just the way they traveled from Austria to America."

When Daddy saw them he laughed and said,

"These are Austrian news," said an attendant.

dering," said Mummy. "I know exactly what we can do. There is a very big museum in this city and we can amuse ourselves there, can't we, David?"

Of course there are some people who enjoy museums and there are some who don't. David and his mother happen to be among those who do. Daddy said that it was best for him to be on hand in the service station. There were several important things that he wished to ask the mechanic.

"I hope this is going to have animals in it, don't you, Mummy?" David said a little later as they ran up the big steps leading to the main entrance of the museum.

"It is a natural history museum," said Mummy, "so I am sure we shall find birds and animals too."

They found the collection of animals upstairs and Mummy and he wandered from one exhibit to another with little oh's and ah's of admiration. Presently David gave a squeal of delight. "Do come and look at these funny little things," he cried. He was standing in front of a large glass tank of gold fish, but all his interest was centered upon some small creatures swimming and playing about among the stones and plants at the bottom of the tank.

"They're bright red waistcoats like robins," said David, "and look at the little white buttons along this one's back."

"Those are Austrian news," said Mummy, "and look at the little white buttons along this one's back."

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DAVID was having breakfast with his father and mother at the hotel where they had all stayed over night.

"How soon do you expect to start today?" Mummy inquired looking across the table at Daddy.

"We cannot get away for an hour or so," said Daddy. "I want several things done to the car before we go on. I am just wondering what you two can do with yourselves, meanwhile."

"You need not do any more work."

Mummy smiled and David followed his guide upstairs to a kind of workshop. In a box in the corner of the room were two rattlesnakes. The man showed David how friendly one of them was; for he let himself be touched and seemed to like to have his head rubbed. The other snake made quite a noise with his rattle, much to David's astonishment.

"I suppose he does not quite understand yet that we want to make friends," he said.

"There were quite a number of interesting little animals in other parts of the room. In a large packing case David was allowed to peep at a mother opossum with her babies, tiny things with sharp noses and little head-like eyes. Then there was the largest frog that David had ever seen and a lot more news."

When the little boy rejoined his mother, he was holding a small glass jar filled with moss.

"What have you there?" Mummy wanted to know.

"Two Austrian news," was the reply. "The man told me I might have them for my very own."

"But we shall not be home for a week, dear," said Mummy, "and how are we going to feed them?"

"They won't want any food," said David, "until we get home, and they'll be quite happy where they are. This is just the way they traveled from Austria to America."



BANKS HOLD UP  
LOANS ON BONUSVeterans in Protest Place  
Issue Before Congress  
to Obtain Relief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Wide-spread refusal of banks to make loans on soldiers' bonus certificates, which acquired a loan value for the first time Jan. 1, has brought a protest for relief already have been laid on the doorstep of Congress.

Meanwhile, the Treasury with \$400,000,000 in its adjusted service certificate fund as a pledge of certificates having a loan value of approximately \$200,000,000, is confident that banking institutions will make such loans when they realize there is no chance for them to lose in these transactions.

Reports to the Veterans' Bureau, which, under the law, must make all unpaid loans good to the banks, indicate that about one-half of the banks are accepting the insurance-bonus certificates of security for loans, while news dispatches from large cities show a tendency on the part of the financial houses to treat only with those veterans who have banking relations with them.

**Appeal to Veterans' Bureau**

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Frank T. Hines, director, have called attention to the security represented in the certificates, but this has not deterred the Veterans of Foreign Wars from taking up the cudgel for direct loans by the Veterans' Bureau. Edward S. Bebelheim, who suggested the plan to Royal C. Johnson R., South Dakota, chairman of the House Veterans' Legislation Committee, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee of that body.

Mr. Mellon, in an off-hand opinion, expressed apprehension over putting the government in the banking business, William R. Green R., of Iowa, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, agreed with the Treasury head that the banks soon would give greater recognition to the certificates.

**Varied Opinion Given**

The question already has received brief attention in the House, Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R.), New York, charging that the banks were attempting to "discredit Congress" by refusing

NEW "Y" OPENS  
FOR ST. LOUISCity Association Advances  
From 40th to 3d in Activi-  
ties in Two Years

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4 (Special).—The achievement of the St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association in advancing within the space of two years, from the fortieth to the third place in the United States to third place, was emphasized at the formal dedication of the new \$1,500,000 downtown "Y" building, Officials declare its new rank will be secure when the money now in hand for the completion of branches is spent.

The downtown or central unit, which has just been completed, is said here to be the largest of its kind in the central part of the United States. It has advantages not only of size and equipment, but its location, in the midst of the business district, gives young men of St. Louis a club and entertainment center of high rank.

An illustration of the possibilities of the new plant is found in the fact that the educational department is equipped to take care of 2000 students. The new central building is equipped with residence rooms, assembly rooms for the meetings of church and civic bodies, a gymnasium, restaurants, barber and tailor shops and kindred conveniences.

In addition to the central plant there are already in operation here branch units at the Union Station, managed by Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, who was Helen Gould, and the Carondelet branch, which has become the center of the old French section in the southern part of the city. Plans for other branches have been bought and the money is in hand for construction.

GOODYEAR SUIT  
IS FIFTH FILEDWoman Asks About Sales to  
Dodge Firm, Also Under  
Dillon-Read Control

AKRON, O., Jan. 4 (AP)—Information concerning sales transactions of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company since assumption of control by Dillon, Read & Co., New York, is sought in a suit filed here by Gertrude A. Bents of Cleveland, a preferred stockholder. The suit is the fifth legal action of recent months in which Goodyear affairs have been entwined and on which ultimate control of the firm is believed to hinge.

While asking that the company open the records of all its sales transactions since 1921 the latest action specifically aims to obtain information of sales to Dodge Brothers, Inc., of Detroit, also under control of the Dillon-Read interests. In previous litigation Goodyear stockholders have set forth that they have no knowledge of many of the firm's transactions.

The Bents suit followed closely the filing of an answer by John Sherwin, Cleveland banker, as a defendant in an action brought by another group of stockholders against the controlling interests, as holders of management stock.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has filed suit against F. A. Selberling, its former president, for \$1,311,416.95, charging fraudulent misappropriation of company funds. Part of this, \$281,154.45, represents interest at 6 per cent on millions in Goodyear money alleged to have been used by Mr. Selberling for private purposes as charged in an answer filed by Mr. Sherwin in the Goodyear stockholders' suit pending in Summit County courts.

The action is one of the ever increasing number of legal suits and counter suits being filed by common and preferred stockholders and directors of the reorganized Goodyear in a battle for control of the company. Control now rests with the Dillon-Read banking interests, which handled the financing of the company upon its reorganization six years ago. Mr. Selberling is one of the stockholders voting trustees seeking to regain control of the company he founded.

**SOVIET ADOPTS ENGLISH  
AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGE**

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (AP)—English has supplanted French as the official foreign language of the Soviet Government. From George Tchitcherin, the Soviet Foreign Minister, down to the humblest clerk, almost everybody in the Soviet Foreign Office speaks and writes English. In some of the universities English is a compulsory subject, while in several government departments it is an absolute prerequisite to employment.

English has also superseded German in popularity among the masses and it is now taught in nearly all the schools, in special classes organized by the Government, in workers' clubs and elsewhere. Members of the old nobility and aristocracy need never lack good reason.

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FORESTRY STUDY  
BRINGS RESULTSImperial Institute, London,  
Reports Progress in  
Research Work

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

LONDON.—Established only in 1924, and having to spend much of the first year in organization, the Imperial Forestry Institute is able to report marked progress both in instructional work and in research. In the first year 23 students attended courses of instruction; this number was doubled in the second year, and entries point to a steadily increasing number. Students already admitted, apart from special research students, represent such widely scattered countries as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Burma, Nigeria, Ceylon, British Honduras, Malaya, Nyasaland, and Cyprus.

The institute is not intended to take the place of existing schools of forestry, but rather to supplement them by more advanced or specialized work demanding a more complete staff and more expensive equipment than it is possible for the average school of forestry to maintain. It is hoped that it will form a link between already established, or to be established, centers of forestry training in the British Empire. The selection of Oxford as the location of the institute was a happy one, as there is already a flourishing school of forestry there, and, with its scheme of Rhodes scholarships, it is a great connecting link with the distant parts of the Empire and the United States of America.

An important function of the institute's work is the naming of timber trees, much aid being given by the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. How necessary this is is apparent from the fact that 172 distinct species of trees have been hitherto listed under the name of "mahogany," although there are only two true mahoganies, none of the others furnishing timber which is exactly similar. Already the institute in its second year has made 439 identifications.

**AMERICANS IN ROME  
TO HAVE HEADQUARTERS**

ROME, Italy, Jan. 4 (AP)—A permanent center for American students in Rome has been established. The American University Union has al-

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**WONDERFUL BARGAINS  
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ENGINEERS SEEK  
TO STOP FRAUDSDraft Laws to Bar "Fake"  
Correspondence Courses  
—Schools Aiding

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Bills designed to eliminate dishonest practices of "fake" correspondence schools are being drafted at headquarters here of the American Association of Engineers, it is announced by H. A. Wagner, chairman of its national committee on correspondence schools.

The legislation sought will be presented to the many legislatures in session this year, and the association will then make public the findings of an investigation into fraudulent correspondence schools in the United States. The investigation has revealed so far that of all the courses and advertising studied relating to engineering, 60 per cent are to be classed as fraudulent. Mr. Wagner said. It has indicated to the association that 80 per cent of the advertising misrepresents the courses offered as engineering training, he continued.

Every local chapter of the association is actively conducting its share in the campaign, and each one has passed resolutions endorsing the movement, it was said.

Investigators have been buying the courses, and have answered as many advertisements as could be found, and analysis is being made of all the material collected.

"We have communicated with dozens of all engineering schools in this country and with presidents of many of them, and every one has, without exception, pledged hearty co-operation and highly indorsed the program to eliminate fraud in advertising and courses," Mr. Wagner concluded.

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T. B. & W. Cockayne Ltd. Sheffield, England

OXFORD LIMITS  
WOMEN STUDENTSNumber for Future Not to  
Exceed 220

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

LONDON.—Oxford University has now taken a further step toward limiting the number of its women students. This is the effect of a statute introduced into Congress (local governing body) by Dr. J. Wells, warden of Wadham College, which, if passed, will limit to 220 the number of undergraduate home students (women who attend study courses and are eligible for degrees, though not members of any of the colleges).

This statute has been accepted by the Home Students' Delegation (body responsible to the university for looking after these women). Speaking in convocation when the measure was introduced, W. D. Ross, vice-chairman of the delegation, said the proposed statute carried out what had already been determined on by the delegation, and though he was of opinion that limitation should preferably be left to the delegation itself, he would not propose an amendment on this point, but accepted the statute as it stood, under protest.

The delegation, he also said, held that 220 was about the maximum number which one principal could control, and that they would thus secure a higher standard in the examinations, apart from occasional exceptional cases. The number of students had never exceeded 225, and at the present moment stood at exactly 220.

**GOSNELL'S  
"WHITE COAL TAR" SOAP**

possesses in a pre-eminent degree all the virtues of a good Toilet Soap. A trial box of three full sized tablets will be posted on receipt of 1/4.

**SOLAR ECLIPSE IN ARGENTINA**

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Argentine capital was in darkness about 6 o'clock last evening because of a solar eclipse. Armed with smoked glasses, the citizens of Buenos Aires, on housetops and other vantage points, had an excellent view of the eclipse.

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## Theatrical News of the World

Experience via Stagecoach, or  
On the Trail of Edwin Booth

THIS Average Actor, in common with most of his kind, finds the anticipation as well as the retrospection of his experience more enjoyable than the actual occurrence. Yet he would not exchange for a good deal of actual comfort the shake-up he endured for six weeks by stagecoach through the California Sierras in the "eighties."

He was following the trail (a long way behind) taken by Bret Harte while acquiring atmosphere for "The Luck of Roaring Camp" and by Edwin Booth when, as a young man, he gathered from those mining camp audiences some of the power and freedom he expressed later.

The aforesaid Average Actor was associated with the first season of "The Old Alcazar" stock company in San Francisco and was with it again some five years later, when it suffered its first defeat, due not so much to a lack of new ideas as it was to the entrance of bad ones.

During its first years, its stars included Minnie Maddern (Pike), Maude Granger, Jeffries Lewis, Joseph R. Grier and Phoebe Davies, Edward Harrigan and Milton Nobles; its embryo talent included Maude Adams and Ada Lewis just beginning their grown-up careers playing "bits" and putting more enthusiasm into them than the author had given them lines.

The rehearsal of a rustic comedy, "Caprice," a discarded work of Minnie Maddern's, was in progress, when unexpectedly that excellent actor, George Osbourne, appeared with his partner, George Wallendorf, at the orchestra rail, he regretted to inform the company that they were compelled to close the theater, there was nothing in, or promising to come into, the box office. Then stepped forward from the silent company a society woman who had arranged to go on in the picture scene and cried, "Oh, Mr. Osbourne, please don't close, my friends are coming to see me and I'm going to carry on my pet squirrel!"

That entirely provoked enough comment from the dejected company to stir them to action, and on the co-operative plan they played the week out which, with a benefit, about covered their salaries. "The Old Alcazar" closed but Phoenix-like it has risen many times, and is still running, with one or two of its old faces to be occasionally seen on its new boards.

Out of that closing this Average young actor confided to another average actor that he had saved the surprising sum of \$250. There is a story without royalty, which seemed to fit in here: A young amateur went to the manager of a "rep" company he had just joined and asked for an advance of \$25 for clothes, to which the manager replied, "Son, if I had that much I'd take out a No. 2 company."

The prospect of having his name in large letters, of playing good parts in his own company traveling by stage coach on the trail of his idol, Edwin Booth, was too much for young ambition and the \$250 was soon put up. An explorer or advance man was sent out, a company of nine enthusiasts sat up copying and studying their parts, rehearsals were broken into, and they were soon on the track of the "wildcat" ahead of them.

First stand, Sonora, at the end of the narrow-gauge railroad. Great event! The annual county school convention was in session; bugles and buckboards were hitched on all sides. The summer auditorium was packed with children of all ages, which includes their parents, all very hot and tired. In those days in the far West a man of 50 was considered a patriarch. The trustees of the various districts, wearing a great assortment of gray whiskers, read papers and papers and papers of good advice. But at last our moment came, our Senior Partner announced from the stage that the great American classic, the most educational and entertaining of all American plays, "Rip Van Winkle," would be presented in its entirety by a company of fine artists from the Alcazar Theater, San Francisco—admission four and six bits—teachers accompanied by their children will be admitted free. I thank you.

That evening, the Junior Partner, not appearing until the third act, it was his lot to take his turn "on the door." As an actor he was youthful, as a manager he was a babe, but when a young couple walked up, he would ask the gentleman in a distinct voice, "Front seats or back benches, please?" It worked so well that the man on the door soon perceived that they had not allotted sufficient six-bit seats, so he made bold to do a thing he would not attempt today. He set a new record, the four-bit seats by insisting that those already seated retire some four rows further back. There was much grumbling, but, however, all moved or paid the extra two bits, except three uncouth beings who declared in husky voices that they liked where they was. The sheriff was appealed to, but said "best to let 'em stay, they're bad men."

It was a great first night, the Senior Partner was "Rip Van Winkle," the company proved their versatility by being equally good as children, old folk or gnomes. The Junior Partner as the sailor hero was somewhat handicapped by the width of his trousers and the dictatorial manner he had assumed with the audience earlier in the evening had not added to his popularity. After the play we counted up \$183, nearly all in silver, making the bag delightfully heavy, and as the expenses per night were under \$70, the partners felt much as Marshall had when in '49 he discovered gold in the near-by Sutter County.

The school convention dispersed, and the next night "The Convict's Daughter" only attracted about expense money. The following morning found us and our production piled on and into our first stagecoach. We had forsaken the iron rails for those very rocky roads

which today are fine motor trails. Late in the afternoon we alighted still and hungry at Angel's Camp to find that we had just been preceded by America's favorite tragedian, Richard Fiske, who had been playing "Richard III" with a company of four to wonderful business; in proof of which he, having apparently timed our arrival to the minute, undid one or more large handkerchiefs and from them poured out 400 silver dollars, assuring us that he was very popular in that town, having given the church a new bell. As we were not to play the following Sunday, his bell had no terror for us.

During our run of five nights in this mining-camp center we played, besides the aforementioned and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the roaring

partner was always at the point of writing a good strong personal letter to the mayor, "which scheme the Junior partner didn't think much of, expressing himself in gulps, not becoming the serious state of affairs. This, with persistent arguments as to which bill was the best to open with, comedy or pathos, led to strained relations between the partner with experience and the one whose \$250 had long since disappeared. The senior partner offered to take over the whole organization with its assets and liabilities, if the Junior partner would let him run it alone. Some of the company objected to this but the bargain was made and the next day the senior partner's trunk was seized for board.

The closing night of the Booth-Harte excursion came on a Christmas eve. The "character woman" had already left for home and a big dance was in progress at the other hall, but enough must be salvaged for hotel and railroad expenses. A rebellious comedian who refused to be discharged—possibly because he



Wallace Eddinger and Kathlene MacDonell in "On Approval," Comedy by Fredrick Lonsdale, Produced at the Gaiety Theater, New York, by Charles Dillingham.

farce, "A Victim of Circumstances," and the beautiful drama, "Stricken Blind." The Junior Partner's appearance in the latter was a success of the wrong kind. As the heavy villain he was one of the lightest ever known. Wearing his carefully guarded silk hat, a long frock coat and the regulation black mustache and cane, he nevertheless quite distorted the play. Because there was no other well-dressed character in it and from the mildness of his manner, the young ladies of the town thought he must be the hero. Another instance of the intention of the author being defeated by the actor.

At Angel's Camp was the most extraordinary individual I ever saw. Put in a play, he would either make it or break it. He took money, we understood, under the pretext of being the night watchman of the town. He appeared at the hotel just before supper-time and spent most of the night in an old armchair watching the stove. From the top of a long long-worn overcoat appeared something which was nearly entirely covered with unkempt yellowish iron-gray hair and roiled, mushroom-like, with a greasy felt hat. The hair and beard, which were very long, left little of the face to be seen, except that under the wispy eyebrows blinked a pair of oyster-colored eyes. The front of this figure and just below the beard was held by a wide belt a large, round shield of thick leather, grime-covered, and in the center of which was fastened an old-style dark lantern.

At Columbia, another Edwin Booth-Bret Harte camp. "The Convict's Daughter" demanded that one scene be played in the dark. As it would not have been in keeping to have the pianist turn down the coal oil footlights while the curtain was up, we were told that it was always done in Columbia by pulling up in front of the lamps a strip of black cloth which was fastened by a piece of string at each side of the stage. This method has the advantage of darkening the lower part of the stage while leaving the faces of the actors in full light, or, all the light there was.

If memory holds, it was at Dutch Flat where the stage was equipped with a lot of little wings, which were pivoted at top and bottom and painted on both sides. When an act was over, the billposter or whoever "ran" the stage would call out, "which d'ye want now, the inside or the outside?" On being told, he would make a half circle of the stage, pivoting each wing a half turn as he went, the change being "high on to" instantaneous. When our leading lady made a haughty exit with the heaviest train she possessed, she would become engaged with two of the wings, and as she swept out would turn that side of the stage from "inside" to "outside." The audiences didn't mind, as long as "villainy was vanquished and virtue victorious."

Passing from Carson City by railroad to Virginia City (always remembered as a town built out on the flat side of a hill), the management had learned how it was possible to travel by having the baggage checked sent on to the agent in the next stage to be lifted by money advanced by the manager of the theater there, if he could be persuaded to.

At Grass Valley business needed vigorous treatment and the senior

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Scottish National  
Players in "Sandy"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Eng., Dec. 17.—At the "Q" Theater "Sandy," a comedy in three acts by Andrew P. Wilson, presented by the Scottish National Players under the direction of J. and D. de Leon in association with Andrew P. Wilson. The cast:

Joan Wallace.....Ann Shiel  
John Campbell.....Walter A. Chapman  
The Chief Constable.....Robert Dalsell

This unpretentious little farce, "Sandy," written by the company's manager, Mr. Andrew P. Wilson, was cleverly contrived not merely to keep an audience amused and interested throughout three acts, but to bring out also some closely observed Scottish character, while supplying, at the same time, excellent acting parts for his quite distinct and well contrasted characters.

The central personage, Sandy McGlashan, capably played by the author, is the policeman of a Scottish village—a slow-witted, young man, known as "sheep-head," by his uncle and other intimates, but stirred out of mental sluggishness by a desire to show up well in a certain beauty's eyes, and by a soaring ambition, which urges him on to win and wear the stripes of a sergeant upon his uniform sleeve. The story tells us how, at last, a burglary committed in the village and a stolen picture give Sandy his chance; how cunningly, with the help of a little good fortune, he takes that chance, and how, at the close, the stripes officially promised to him. He wins another promise from a bonny lass, whose modest, sympathetic and truthful interpretation, by Miss Ann Shiel, delighted everybody, and infused the play with a quality of wistfully delicate charm, for which the actress, as much as the author, seemed responsible.

All the acting was intelligent, and even team work. Mr. Roy's sketch of the shrewd, sarcastic, dour old poacher was perfectly executed, whether in serious or humorous vein. His work, and that of Miss Shiel, raised the play, at times, from the accepted level of pure farce into the more esthetic atmosphere of comedy of character.

Pola Negri's New  
Film, "Hotel Imperial"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Paramount Theater, "Hotel Imperial," a motion picture adapted by Jules Furthman from a story by Lajos Biro, directed by Mauritz Stiller, under the supervision of Erich Pommer, for Paramount.

With apparently everything in its favor that could be cinematographically devised, "Hotel Imperial" still refuses to stir the imagination or rouse the emotions. It stands as handsomely ordered and invested as any picture this long while, yet it stands—comparatively still. Here and there it marks time with every intention of getting under way, but the old-fashioned Sardanapalean trappings slow down the artfully maneuvered rhythms, until the routine beat of the time-clock sets in and the film becomes prosaic artifice. What "Hotel Imperial" should and could have been was swiftly flaring melo-

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At 8:15

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QUEEN HIGH  
With Julia Sanderson  
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Tickets at \$2.00 each may be obtained  
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DREAMING OVER WITH LAUGHS!

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ROSALIE STEWART presents  
The Pulitzer Prize Play  
"CRAIG'S WIFE"  
With CRYSTAL HERNE  
By GEORGE KELLY  
Author of "The Show-Off" and "The Torch Song"

drama, with the fine old theatricalities thrust well forward and the whole affair keyed up to heroic pitch. It might also have been made a close-grained study of swift and pressing emotions under stress of war, done with a jabbing, combustible von Stroheim touch, or in the lightly mantled manner of a Berger of "Waltz Dream" memories.

As it is, the picture is a richly headed atmospheric setting by Erich Pommer for a too tense and tearing performance by Pola Negri. Under Mr. Stiller's direction, Miss Negri acts to her heart's content, reaching easily every emotional source in true prima-donna style, and looking all the while her best, and most compelling; but it is never for a moment more than artful acting, such as would register behind the footlights with crashing intensity. Miss Negri, like many another great player in the studios, needs to be kept simmering in that tricky state of half acting and half inward registration that gives the real tooth to screen work, for she knows her long run of expressions far too well to be let loose therein.

To my knowledge, the only man that has taken Miss Negri out of her handsome Continental mannerisms is Malcolm St. Clair, when he made that most excellent transcription of the "Woman of the World," known as "A Woman of the World." All this is not by way of ignoring the fine appearance and finished performance of Miss Negri as the pivotal figure in this war-time tale of a Galician inn under the crossfires of the Russian and Austrian armies, nor to belittle in any way the splendid handling of the script by Mr. Stiller. Both these accomplished artists have done very well by this Biro opus, but not well enough to animate it to a sufficient degree of warmth to which a waiting audience is entitled. This is a pity, since Mr. Pommer is easily the leading supervisor to be found in the studios, and he has had carte blanche to make "Hotel Imperial" a rousing affair.

The camera work under Bert Glennon is splendid, and the settings and various camera angles are effectively worked out. The opening scenes of the sleep-ridden Austrian officer making his way through the Russian lines, falling at length into the Hotel Imperial for refuge and rest, are pitched in an unusual key of quiet intensity. James Hall makes this Paul Almay a plausible, attractive figure, but a bit subdued for Miss Negri's more practiced moods. George Siegmann, Max Davidson, Michael Vavitch, Otto Fries, Nicholas Soussanin, and Golden Wadams are the other players listed, and the entire ensemble is open to general praise for well-rounded acting. "Hotel Imperial" is unquestionably the finest vehicle for Miss Negri's talents since the aforesaid "Woman of the World," and argues a sincere attempt to provide this dynamic actress with worthy material. R. F.

Mrs. Fiske, who has been on tour in the Ibsen play, "Ghosts," will open at the Mansfield Theater, New York, on Jan. 10 for an engagement of three weeks. Patterson McNutt, in association with Charles Coburn, is sponsoring the production.

## AMUSEMENTS

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Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

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"Daisy Mayme" is just about perfection."  
—Saul, Shorty and Charley from "The Show-Off"

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GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S OPERA COMPANY  
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Wheeler  
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POLA NEGRI in  
"HOTEL IMPERIAL"  
"World's greatest show and show"

## 'In Abraham's Bosom'

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE Provincetown Playhouse, "In Abraham's Bosom," by Paul Green. Directed by Jasper Deeter. The cast:

Bud Gaskins.....Frank Wilson  
Bud Hanneycutt.....Thomas Mosley  
Pony Avery.....James Dunmore  
Abraham McCranie.....Julius Bledsoe  
Colonel McCranie.....Rufus Hill  
Lonnie McCranie.....H. Ben Smith  
Dodie McAllister.....Rose McClenon  
Moth Mack, Abraham's aunt.....Stanley Greese

Douglas McCranie, his son, R. J. Huey  
Dodie Williams.....Abbie Mitchell  
Lanie Horton.....Armistine Lattimer  
Nellie McNeill.....Stanley Greese

One of the best plays and one of the best acted plays New York has seen in several years is now being presented by a cast almost entirely composed of Negroes at the Provincetown Playhouse down in McDougal Street. On this tiny stage, 18½ feet square, where were first set forth the moving "Emancipator" and the starting "Hairy Ape" by Eugene O'Neill, also revivals of "Fashion" and "Patience," there is again being exemplified the fact that drama is drama and acting is acting without regard to geographical location, or what may seem favorable conditions for presentation.

In the first place, "In Abraham's Bosom," by Paul Green, is excellently written. As the action and dialogue unfold the story, there is scarcely a syllable that we would ask to have changed or a movement that we would desire altered. Then the stage direction by Jasper Deeter is most satisfactory. Here is an example of the value of timing and pause in acting, an acting value that is almost incalculable.

The talent for timing and the recognition of the power of the pause in intense drama seems to be more fully possessed by the Negro race than by the white. It is this quality, added to the abundant imagination of Negroes, that makes the acting of "In Abraham's Bosom" one of those performances long to be remembered. Nor is there the slightest necessity for patronage or concession on the ground that these are Negro players. The performance stands on its own merits and is as well acted as "Daisy Mayme" and "The Silver Cord."

The author puts on this stage the biography of a Negro of some 40 years ago, who tries against heavy odds to rise above his condition as a laborer in the turpentine woods of North Carolina. The play, while founded on the facts of that day, is also symbolic of any effort to rise out of a condition of servitude. It is pessimistic but moving.

Every member of the cast is exceptionally fine, to the extent that it is difficult to single out individuals for

A New Comedy  
by Tom Cushing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Charles Hopkins Theater, "The Devil in the Cheese," by Tom Cushing. Scenes designed by Normal Bel Geddes. Staged by Charles Hopkins. The cast:

Jimmie Chard.....Freddie March  
Dr. Pointell Jones.....Dwight Frye  
Mr. Quigley.....Robert McWade  
Mrs. Quigley, Catherine Calhoun Dorett  
Goldina Quigley.....Linda Watkins  
Chubbuck.....George Haddock  
Father Petros.....Earl McDonald  
Min.....Brandon Peters

Tom Cushing's fantastic new play tells the story of the visit of a wealthy American family to the Grecian Monastery of Meteora. While there, the father eats a piece of ancient cheese, and during the dream that follows he becomes acquainted with some of his daughter's thoughts that have an important bearing on certain family problems, such as what the daughter thinks about her fiancé, whom the family wants her to marry, and her sweetheart, whom she wants to marry. He even finds out what she thinks of him.

The second act reminds one of "Peggar on Horseback," although really not like that whimsy, and there is much that is charming in the play as a whole. Good performances of their parts are given by Freddie March, Dwight Frye, Robert McWade, Linda Watkins, George Haddock, Earl McDonald, Brandon Peters, and F. L. S.

"Tommy," a comedy by Howard Lindsay and Bertrand Robinson, will be presented at the Gaiety Theater, New York, on Jan. 10, by George C. Tyler. The players will include Sydney Foller, Peg Entwistle, Lloyd Neal, William Janney, Allan Bunce, Ben Johnson, Mabel Turner, and Florence Walcott.

Roberta Arnold, who acted with Frank Craven in "The First Year," will be seen with him in "Money from Home," in Philadelphia on Jan. 10.

Anne Nichols' production of "Sam Abramovitch" is announced to come to Broadway the week of Jan. 17.

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Monitor have patronized this hotel.

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## St. Paul Evens by Defeating Duluth

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION  
STANDING

**DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 4 (Special).**—St. Paul defeated Duluth in a hard game here last night by 1 to 6; when Garrett, St. Paul wing, scored from the left side of the net on the Duluth goal, in the second period of their American Hockey Association game, Duluth, after defense of Paul's attack, was plainly off form and unable to meet the well-directed offensive plays of the visitors.

Garrett scored after eight minutes of play, when he drove the puck from Paul forwards rushed Turner, who met the play and was drawn out of goal. Garrett took the puck from the outside and shot over Turner's head.

St. Paul reverted to steady defense while Duluth made desperate attempts to break through. Magnus Goodman shot through the St. Paul defense; but the puck struck the goal post and was deflected.

last few minutes of the game, Duluth sent out a five-man offensive, but was unable to get past the watchful St. Paul defense men. The summary:

ST. PAUL	DULUTH
Rice, A. Conroy, lw rw, Dunfield Lafrance	
Desjardine, Gerau, c. c. Lewis, Mitchell	
McCormick, Garrett, rw	
	lw, Skinner, Goodman
Goheen, G. Conroy, ld	

Cameron, Nichols, rd, Jannesson, Seaborn  
Miller, g..... J. M. Johnson, Loucks  
Score—St. Paul 1, Duluth 0. Goal-  
Garrett for St. Paul. Referee—C. Nell,  
Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

---

**SPIELMANN IS TO  
PLAY FOR AUSTRIA**

---

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Rudolf Spiel-

mann of Vienna, winner of the important international chess tournament at Semmering, has been definitely selected to represent Austria in the grand-masters tournament which will open in this city on Feb. 19. This announcement was made yesterday by Dr. Norbert L. Lederer, secretary of the executive committee, who cabled to Spielmann informing him of the

The Austrian will sail with the party of European experts on the Westphalia leaving Hamburg on Feb. 3. His inclusion completes the list of six players who will meet each other four times for a total number of 20 rounds.

Dr. Lederer also explained that this action of the committee had been taken after a reasonable wait had failed to

bring a reply from Dr. Emanuel Leasker of Berlin, who had been invited. The full list of competitors therefore, is the following:

Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba, world's champion; Frank J. Marshall, United States champion; Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, France; Aron Nimzowitsch, Denmark; Dr. Milan Vidmar, Yugoslavia, and Rudolf Spielmann, Austria.

Play will begin at 2 p. m., on Feb. 19, at the Manhattan Square Hotel, where

The Jade Ball Room has been reserved for the chess congress which will last a month.

---

## SENATORS INVADE ARENA FOR FINAL

---

For perhaps the last time this season the Ottawa Senators will invade the

Boston Arena to play the Boston Bruins tonight in a National Hockey League game. Because the teams are in different divisions they are scheduled to meet only four times, twice here and twice in Ottawa. To date they have met only once, Nov. 30, here in Boston, when the Senators won a close game by a score of 3 to 1.

Ottawa's record is exceptional, hav-

ing lost only one game in the 15 played and tied two, the other 12 being victories. During the first few weeks of the season, when the Senators were winning regularly, it was chiefly because of their fine teamwork; but now that the other teams have also perfected teamwork the Senators are playing for every opening. An opening to Ottawa means a goal and a goal

means many a game. Defensively they are unequalled, having had only 17 goals scored against them in 15 games. Offensively they are not so strong. At the present writing all five teams in the Canadian division have scored within three goals of each other.

Frank Clancy, speed skater, Frank Nighbor, poke-check star and Alex Connell, goalie, are the leading lights.

Despite the fact that the ACHA are not playing the hockey they are capable of they may rise to great heights tonight and topple the Senators. Herberts, Copper and Gairbairn will start as forwards for Boston with Hitchman and Cleghorn on the defense. Ottawa will probably start Denny, Neighbor and R. Smith as forwards with Boucher and Clancy on the defense.

**BAKER JOINS PROFESSIONALS**  
*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—R. C. Baker '27, star all-around halfback and captain of the football team at Northwestern University and for two years a high-scoring forward of the basketball team, turned professional basketball player yesterday. His quintet, the Burr Athletics representing Rockford, Ill., was defeated in its

first game with him in the Illinois last night, losing by a score of 37 to 39, to the Chicago Bears in a contest at Rockford. Baker scored two baskets and a free throw. His desertion of the Wildcats at Evanston, Ill., came as a surprise, as he was eligible to play until the end of the semester in February. He had refused professional football offers.

toen American League Baseball Club were announced at Red Sox headquarters this morning. They include six games at New Orleans, March 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 27; a game at Birmingham, March 15; one at Minneapolis, April 1; three at Louisville, April 2, 3 and 4; two at Indianapolis, April 5 and 6; two with the Boston Braves, April 8 and 9, and one with the same club at Providence, April 10. The club will train as usual at New Orleans.

### COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Fordham 24, Yale 19.  
Columbia 24, Union 22.  
Ohio State 48, Pittsburgh 22.  
Wisconsin 21, Syracuse 21.  
Buffalo 22, Cornell 20.  
Duquesne 25, Manhattan 22.  
Illinois 27, Minnesota 22.  
Notre Dame 27, Northwestern 21.  
Iowa State 28, Chicago 12.  
Savage Normal 49, Queen's Univer-  
sity 22.

**BARR AND WILSON VICTORS**  
PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 4.—Lawrence Barr, of the Westchester Billmors, and Dr. C. F. Wilson, of New York, won the fin whistle tournament, here, yesterday, a best ball event against par. This team was 7 up. W. E. Truendell, Garden City Veterans, and his teammate, J. M. Jamison, of Greensburg, Pa., were next, 6 up.

SENIOR ONTARIO HOCKEY  
ASSOCIATION  
RESULTS MONDAY  
Mariboro 1, North Toronto 1.  
Kitchener 7, Parkdale C. C. 1.  
Oak 1, Preston 1.



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## ed table.

(Continued on Page 1A)



STOCKS STILL INCLINED TO GO DOWNWARD

Price Movement Distinctly Reactionary—Bears Aggressive

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Selling pressure resumed against the stock market at the opening today, and prices were distinctly reactionary. The market broke 4 points on the first sale, and a general anticipation of a special dividend action being taken at today's meeting of the board of directors.

Du Pont showed a decline of 2 1/2 points, United States Steel Iron Pipe, and Eastman Kodak 1.

In the absence of any adverse news developments, other than a few disturbing Mexican dispatches, Wall Street was inclined to regard the selling as delayed action by investors and traders who did not wish to record their gains in 1926 income.

While the so-called January reinvestment demand invariably takes several days to assert itself, bear traders were encouraged in their operations by the failure of the market to rise to provide stronger support for their favorites.

Many money rates apparently furnished little incentive for a resumption of bullish demonstrations, more attention being paid to the increase of last week \$40,000,000 in brokers' loans.

Shary Recovery Liquidation of some of the high price specialists was stimulated by the belief that considerable recovery in distributing their because of the apparent lack of public interest.

United States Steel Iron Pipe and Case Threshing Machine extended their losses to 4 points before the end of the first half hour, Du Pont to 3 and McCrory Stages 2 1/2.

Foreign exchanges opened slightly easier, demand sterling being quoted around 14 1/4, and French francs around 3 1/2 cents. The market showed independent strength by jumping 10 points to 15 1/2 cents.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Jan. 3	Jan. 4
100 Ab & Straus	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Adams Ex.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Alcoa	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Sugar	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Tobacco	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Wire	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Zinc	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Steel	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Copper	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Lead	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Nickel	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Tin	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Zinc	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Iron	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Steel	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Copper	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Lead	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Nickel	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Tin	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Zinc	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Iron	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Steel	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Copper	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Lead	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
100 Am. Nickel	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

For Europe, the year that has just ended has been especially notable. The outstanding international event was the admission of Germany into the League of Nations. It was necessary to receive Germany in two stages. In March, owing to an inopportune dispute respecting the composition of the Council of the League, the statesmen failed in their purpose. But they were not discouraged. They immediately set to work to smooth away the difficulties, with the result that in September Germany took its seat, and speeches of felicitation were exchanged. That of Aristide Briand touched the imagination of all peoples. It was undoubtedly a magnificent eulogy of peace.

1926  
in Europe  
—and 1927

But while this event marked 1926 as a year of great promise, we have yet to proceed in 1927 to larger performance. It is not enough to treat Germany as an equal on the platform. There can never be a complete feeling of equality while the special measures taken by the Allies in the war to hold Germany in subjection are in operation. Some may claim that Germany does not deserve to be treated as an equal in practice, or that Germany is not to be trusted, or that for certain reasons coercion in the shape of allied occupational armies in the Rhineland is necessary. But from such of similar standpoints it is impossible at the same time to maintain that trustfulness has been restored and that Lorraine has borne its fruit.

The real argument in favor of the withdrawal of allied troops and allied military control has no direct relationship to whether Germany has or has not obeyed the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty: it is that Germany never will obey those clauses under the constraint of force. Indeed, it may be said that no nation can be permanently kept down, because the process of attempting to do so produces revolt and a determination to escape from the ineffective pressure. There is, it seems, much more chance of a voluntary renunciation of arms than there is of a renunciation under compulsion.

One step has indeed been taken, thanks to the admirable co-operation in the friendliest fashion between Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand on the one hand, and Herr Stresemann on the other. That is the decision taken in December, after a meeting at Geneva, to substitute for the allied military control commission a less irksome League organization. This substitution will take effect in February. At Thoiry, when the French and German ministers met, they were disposed to agree on the evacuation of the Rhineland, and certain financial arrangements on the part of Germany were adumbrated. Those financial arrangements appear to be impracticable, but nevertheless evacuation is generally thought, in France as well as in Germany, to be a desirable possibility of 1927.

While progress is to be recorded in respect of France and Germany, a little cloud has arisen over the Alps. There have been outbreaks of anger in Italy against France, which is considered to stand in the way of Italian ambitions in Morocco, Tunisia, Abyssinia and the Near East. Unpleasant incidents have taken place on the French frontiers. Italy agreed to a treaty of amity with Germany which in some quarters has aroused question. Italy concluded with Albania, the little country on the other side of the Adriatic, a treaty which is tantamount to a promise of Italian protection and may denote Italian intervention. Yugoslavia, in whose country Albania is an enclave, is naturally perturbed, as are the neighbors of Yugoslavia. But these events should not be seen as ominous, though they must be taken seriously.

In the north of Europe, too, there has been a stir, owing to the sudden overthrow of the Socialistic Government of Lithuania. It is difficult to foretell the complications that may ensue in consequence of the change of régime in a little country in which Germany and Russia, as well as Poland, are interested. Gloomy forecasts have been made regarding the future of Rumania, where dynastic troubles are not unlikely, but the best observers report that there has been much exaggeration and that nothing grave need be envisaged. On the whole, the unpleasant events in Europe are of a minor nature, and the major events are all promising.

There still remains unsettled the debt question in which the United States is concerned. France is particularly in the limelight, because France has delayed the ratification of the Mellon-Béranger accord. But the true problem is not a Franco-American problem; it is rather a European-American problem. During the coming year the subject is bound to be discussed even more earnestly than in the past.

Each European country has had its local difficulties. England has had its coal strike, now happily over. France has had many political crises, but now appears to be steady under the premiership of M. Poincaré, who caused the budget to be passed in record time and who has restored the shattered finances. Germany is undergoing a governmental crisis, but should emerge without loss of strength. Italy and Spain hold to their régime of dictatorship, which has its advantages as well as disadvantages in exceptional times. Pilsudski made his coup d'état in Poland. In the Balkans there have been upheavals—notably in Greece.

But in spite of ups and downs, the general condition of Europe is better than it has been for a number of years, and one may, without any straining of the facts, properly be encouraged by the progress of 1926 and look forward optimistically to 1927.

Granting that the ethical code of the newspapers of any country reflects usually the standards of those whose patronage makes the publication of a paper profitable, there remains a serious doubt as to whether the attitude of a large percentage of American newspapers toward the national prohibitory law is justifiable under the plea that they are merely giving their readers what the

The American Press and Dry Law Enforcement

latter want. It may be that the editors of these papers have some way of distinguishing between a genuine public interest in news and editorial articles purporting to show that the law has failed to check the illicit sale of alcoholic beverages, and the manufactured propaganda of the liquor interests that are constantly working for the repeal or nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment. Unless they have evidence, not accessible to ordinary individuals, that would justify the extraordinary lengths to which many of them have gone in emphasizing the most unfavorable aspects of the enforcement problem, it would seem a fair conclusion that they are actuated by no higher motive than to cater to that part of the population that regards an unnatural appetite as more important than obedience to law.

For a brief period after the Volstead Act went into effect the press seemed inclined to treat the matter of law enforcement fairly, and recorded impartially incidents showing the decrease of drunkenness and other evidences of the benefits of the new policy. When certain persons discovered that there was an opportunity to win political office by making preposterous promises to repeal the prohibitory law, many papers changed their tactics, and began the systematic publication of every scrap of evidence that the law was being violated. On the theory that obedience to law is not news, while lawbreaking is of general interest, stories of bootlegging, moonshining, smuggling and bribing of enforcement officials loomed large in the newspapers and magazines. Sensational writers invented crime waves alleged to originate in a contempt for law engendered by prohibition, and served up harrowing tales of impending national perils from the organized criminal elements. To residents in foreign lands it was made to appear that moral law-abiding America had suddenly been changed into the similitude of a frontier mining camp.

Sensible persons who have learned to estimate at their true value the assertions of sensation-seeking journalism have not been deceived by the mass of highly colored and distorted accounts of the effects of prohibition. To those unacquainted with the capacities for misrepresentation and gross exaggeration of a certain type attracted to newspaper writing, it may be suggested that they take these stories of prohibition-produced crime with due regard to the motives of those writing and publishing them.

Evidently there remains to be done much work of an educational nature before there is impressed upon the thought of the people of the United States the absolute necessity of taking an active part in the nomination and election of legislative and administrative officers, both in the states and in the Nation as a whole. The findings of the National Civic Federation, made after a survey of the returns from the November elections in 1926, have just been published. The compilations were made under the supervision of John Hays Hammond, chairman of the department of political education of the organization named. He regards the facts disclosed as interesting, though somewhat unpleasant in their implications. Their import is of significance because it is shown, despite the active campaign conducted in an effort to get out a representative vote, that although there were approximately 62,000,000 qualified electors in America in November last, only 22,000,000 of these went to the polls.

By comparison it is shown that there were 1,000,000 more votes cast in 1926 than in 1922, the last preceding nonpresidential year. But against this apparent increase it appears that the number of qualified voters in the year 1926 was some 4,000,000 greater than in 1922, which indicates that the proportion of nonvoters remains practically unchanged. The figures seem to show that approximately one-third of those who have the right to participate in the choice of their public servants take enough interest in the matter to go to the polls on election day. Mr. Hammond calls for attention to this negligible attitude when he reminds the people of the United States that even in a so-called off year, as in 1926, thirty-four governors of states were elected, as well as one-third of the membership of the United States Senate, the entire membership of the House of Representatives, practically all of the state legislatures, and thousands of municipal, county and other officials. All of these, he observes, will deal with the great problems having to do with international relations or with more intimate domestic affairs.

It is impossible to avoid a feeling of deep concern when it is realized that there is lacking a free expression of choice and decision in determining the controlling political policies in a nation as progressive and forward looking as the people of the United States claim theirs to be. The laxness of two-thirds of the qualified voters is a tacit invitation to those who connive to corrupt the electorate to do their worst. The assertion of the right to vote, if insisted upon by three-fourths of those entitled to exercise the privilege, would render it impossible for those who seek to control the elections to influence a majority of those participating. Not until the responsibility of the individual is impressed will the elections, even in presidential years, indicate the choice of a representative majority of the voters.

Thus viewed, it seems impossible to realize this fuller expression by any of the subterfuges that have been proposed. A nominal fine imposed for nonvoting will not inspire the patriotism which alone will send the elector to the registration and election booths. Neither does the possibility of being required to pay a poll tax or of being drafted for jury service deter the voter who seems and does his duty as a citizen. Exemption from such tax or responsibility, by itself, would not materially increase the number of voters.

There is a possibility that many voters are kept away from the polls by the fear that they will be unable to mark their ballots correctly without the aid of election officials. In some of the states the size and complexities of the printed ballots present formidable barriers to the inexperienced first voter. Many are unfamiliar with the names of those offering themselves

as candidates for minor offices. Questions propounded in the form of referendum are often stated in a manner which confuses those who have not been specifically informed regarding their import or insignificance.

Undoubtedly the adoption of the primary election method of nominating candidates for public office, coupled with the privilege extended to all who are able to get their names on the ballots by a resort to popular petition, has added something to the confusions which beset the inexperienced voter. This argument is advanced by those who urge a return to the discarded and more or less discredited convention or caucus system of nomination. But apart from this there is found in the condition referred to a strong and convincing argument in support of what is known as the "short ballot." The proponents of this plan favor the election of only those state officials who are charged with the responsibility of enacting and administering the laws, leaving the appointment of minor or secondary state officials to the executive, much as the President appoints his Cabinet and makes its members responsible for the carrying out of his policies.

But all these plans are more or less experimental in their nature and character. The imperative need is that individual responsibility be impressed. Ample provision has been made, generally speaking, for the convenience of all those who desire to vote. The nonvoter has no reasonable excuse to offer for his failure to perform a civic duty. He should not allow himself to be persuaded to believe that his own choice will not count in the general result. It will. It is not to his credit that he is counted as one comprising the army of 40,000,000 voters who do not vote.

The wise observation has been made, times without number, that America is the land of opportunity. As no one has seen fit to question or doubt the correctness of the assertion, debate and controversy have been avoided. Perhaps if some doubt were to be expressed as to its truthfulness there would be forthcoming such an avalanche of overwhelming evidence in substantiation that the "ayes" would have it on the vote.

Just at this season of the year, when realignments and readjustments are being made in the business world, there are presented additional and fresh proofs that there remain to the advancing members of younger generations today as great opportunities for conspicuous success as those enjoyed by the pioneers who took an active part in the earlier development of the country's magnificent natural resources. With these comes the conviction that in the utilization and adaptation of these resources the American people have yet to realize their extent and value. It is in bringing about a more general distribution of these things that the boys and girls of today and tomorrow will render their greatest service.

There is always room at the top of the ladder, we are assured by an ancient maxim. Someone has intimated that this is so only because so few succeed in reaching the top. But this is a mere evasion. There is room there because those who reach the top bring with them the opportunities for service which they have shaped and provided. Profitable and engrossing occupations which were undreamed of a quarter of a century ago have been provided as a result of the initiative of men and women who have applied themselves industriously and unselfishly in rendering, in their individual lines, the service which they were fitted to perform.

The great advances which have been made in industry, in commerce, and in the financing and launching of new enterprises, have not been by chance or mere indirection. As the processes of development and growth are analyzed it is concluded that the advance has been progressively made step by step, and with the opportunity has come, in orderly sequence, the directing force necessary to success. Sometimes we are inclined to attribute to rare inventive genius, so called, those devices and utilities which, as a matter of fact, are the products of orderly development and intensive application.

It would be vain to insist that the Golden Age is in the past, and that in its twilight there has faded the light which reveals new opportunities. More hopefully may it be said that the time of greater accomplishment is forever dawning, bringing with it, to succeeding generations, the inspiring impulse which prompts true service. It is there, and there alone, that the pathway of satisfying advancement lies.

## Editorial Notes

None will say that the clerks of the Paris Stock Exchange did not make the best of an unfortunate circumstance when recently the city was plunged into darkness owing to a fog and the breaking down of a power station, and they bought some fireworks and gave an hour's display on the steps of the building. Shortly thereafter the fire brigade brought searchlights and erected them outside the exchange, so as to enable business to be carried on under the front colonnade. But even then their difficulties were not at an end, for a few explosions of acetylene gas dispersed the dealers, who were described in The Times, of London, as looking ghostly in the dismal light. Fortunately, the electric light was restored by noon. The article in question in The Times was captioned "Humors of Paris Fog." What is that old story about the pot calling the kettle black?

Secretary Work's recent report on the reindeer industry in Alaska indicates clearly that it was a wise Government which imported these hardy cousins of the caribou from Siberia. Not only do they furnish food and clothing for thousands of Eskimos, but they supply a means of transportation superior to the huskies, or Eskimo dogs. In Alaska the reindeer's economic value is enhanced because its food, reindeer moss, covers the tundra summer and winter, and grain need never be carried, either for a single sledge deer or for a herd in its migrations. Of passing interest also is the fact that recent experiments, especially in Oklahoma, prove that reindeer are readily acclimated in temperate regions and are capable of flourishing on bluegrass pastures and alfalfa.

From  
the Bottom  
to the Top  
of the Ladder

The Voters  
Who  
Do Not Vote

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN CAPE TOWN

ONE'S first instinct on returning to Cape Town after an absence of seventeen years is to ask oneself how one ever came to leave so beautiful a land. The Cape Peninsula is quite unique. Nowhere else have you a capital city nestling under a flat-topped precipice 3500 feet high, with one ocean, the South Atlantic, beating on its own shores, and with another ocean, the Indian, washing the beaches of its suburbs little more than fifteen miles away.

I have traveled all over the world, and nowhere, as I remember, has nature been so lavish with her beauties in a thickly settled land. The mountain itself is the background, rugged and sublime, stretching like a hog's back southward till it falls in a sheer cliff into the sea, at the Cape of Good Hope, thirty miles away, where the Continent of Africa ends. There is no more land from here until we reach the South Pole.

Below it come great forests of pines, and fir, and silver trees, and oaks, and chestnuts, etc., as far as the more level ground, where the old Dutch settlers planted their farms. The names of these farms are famous—Groot Constantia, Groot Schuur, Alphen, and so on, for they set a style in architecture, with their white stucco walls and shady stoeps and graceful gables, which is now being copied all over the world, wherever the sun shines brightly.

So we get the secret of the charm of the Cape. It is the contrast between the sheer mountain cliffs, the green and opal seas, and the serene homesteads nesting in the quiet woods below Table Mountain, with their fruit orchards about them, and their trees full of cooing doves, all set in a climate where it is constantly sunny and never too hot or too cool.

That is the old Cape Town. There is also another and a newer Cape Town, the Cape Town of our modern civilization, a city with its suburbs of 275,000 people, half white and half colored. It is the busy commercial seaport, with its docks, and wharves, and banks, and office buildings, and busy streets, struggling with the crooked streets and picturesque houses and quiet gardens of the old town, and gradually submerging them all together as it has the zone round the original fort which Van Riebeeck founded in 1652.

From this new Cape Town, new suburbs have spread out in recent years with immense rapidity, since the motorcar appeared, stretching out along the mountain side for more than twenty miles, through the wooded mountain slopes and facing the sounding seas. Here is an existence very different from the patriarchal dignity of the old Dutch homesteads. It represents the daily activities of the wage earner, hurrying to and from his office in suburban trains and motors, with sport, and dancing, and bathing at week-ends and Hollywood "movies" every night. The leisurely Cape cart of former days has practically disappeared.

One other mark there is upon Cape Town besides that made by the Dutch and by the more recent economic methods introduced by the British, and that is the mark made by Cecil Rhodes. The traces of Rhodes' handiwork are everywhere. His Groot Schuur estate, stretching for miles along the high mountain side just outside the city, is now a public park, containing still the animals he made by the Dutch and by the more recent economic methods introduced by the British, and that is the mark made by Cecil Rhodes. The traces of Rhodes' handiwork are everywhere. His Groot Schuur estate, stretching for miles along the high mountain side just outside the city, is now a public park, containing still the animals he

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS. JEAN RICHPIN was a genuine poet. He was called the bard of the beggars, because his earliest volume of verses, published more than fifty years ago, was entitled, "La Chanson des Gueux." At that time he was in revolt against society in every imaginable manner. Yet before very many years had passed he was a member of the Académie Française, and was the favorite lecturer on poetry to girls of good French families. Such is the whirligig of time, but it is unfair to hint at inconsistency. That a man should be radical in his youth may be a proof of a generous nature—that he should become conservative in age may be a proof of his wisdom, instructed by experience. At any rate, the process is fairly common, and Richpin, who used to boast of his wild gypsy origins, wore at the end the beautifully braided green uniform, ornamental sword and cocked hat of the academicien with a courtly Old-World grace.

The symbolical sword of the academy—which represents anything but bellicosity—was presented to Jules Jusserand, the former French Ambassador to the United States, at a large gathering of diplomats and statesmen in the Hotel Ritz. The Comité Franco-Américain organized a luncheon to mark the election of M. Jusserand to the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques of the Institut de France. Well does the veteran Ambassador deserve the distinction thus accorded him. He was in Washington from 1902 to 1925. Besides his diplomatic work, he did much by his writings to bring French and English literature to a common knowledge of each other. This man of the pen was, then, presented with a sword—a sword with a handle of jade, engraved by a Chinese carver.

The Paris City Council has taken steps to secure the imposition of a special tax on all posters and advertising signs drawn up in a foreign language. There is a good deal to be said for this method of raising money, for it is disagreeable to see the walls and the shop windows covered with announcements in a foreign tongue. It is not a question of disliking the foreigners. There are other reasons. In the first place, many of the signs in the foreign languages are perfectly unnecessary, and are due merely to a curious sort of snobishness. There are Frenchmen who think it more elegant to use foreign words and to patronize shopkeepers who describe their profession by a foreign name. Thus may the language be corrupted. Then again, some of the bills that are posted in the public streets in foreign tongue are of an unwise character, and should certainly be brought under control. Before the Council can have its way, however, the Conseil d'Etat must pronounce its opinion.

There are certain British commodities which are appreciated not only by Englishmen but by purchasers all over the world. Such are brands of biscuits and marmalades and bloater pastes. Hitherto, they have been exported from England to France without difficulty. But with the fluctuations of the exchange, the increased customs dues, and the growing demand on the Continent for these particular articles, a considerable number of English firms are opening up factories in France and putting their goods direct on the French market. One factory has just been set up at Vincennes as an experiment, to turn out twenty tons of jam a week. Another is producing many tons of cakes a week. Then a pickle firm comes on the scene. Altogether, it would seem that in the matter of tasteful foodstuffs France is to be invaded by the British makes.

Claude Monet did not often open his door at Giverny, not far from Paris, except to such intimates as Clemenceau. But, working in his little garden, he never lost his interest in the imperceptible changes constantly brought about by the changing values of light. Surely, no painter ever understood light like Monet. It was really not the object seen in itself and for itself that he painted; it was the effect of the sun's rays on that object. That is why in his most famous series he has painted the same object over and over again. It was of no importance. It merely served as a peg. What he was truly endeavoring to represent was the atmosphere. There is, so to speak, for a painter like Monet, no such thing as a haystack: there are only reflections of light, degrees of shadow, which perpetually alter outlines and appearances, and happen to use the haystack as material for their experiments. He

collected there. His house is the official residence of the Prime Minister of the Union.

The new university buildings are being erected on land which he left for the purpose, because from it there is one of the most wonderful views in the world. There is Table Mountain behind, the jagged Hottentots Holland Mountains across the flats in front, the Atlantic Ocean to the left hand, the Indian Ocean to the right. And behind them stands Herbert Baker's monument to the man himself, with its great flight of steps to a marble colonnade flanked by eight bronze lions, and with the Watts statue of "Energy" prancing in front, which Lord Curzon declared to be the noblest monument built since the days of the Greeks.

Cape Town has one other distinction: It is a capital city, yet it is only half a capital. For South Africa adopted a new experiment when it formed the Union in 1909. The four colonies could not agree where the capital was to be. To Cape Colony it was unthinkable that the seat of government should not be where it had always been. To the Transvaal, the most energetic part of the country, it was impossible that the capital should be at the extreme end of the country, 1000 miles away. And so it was split. The Legislature meets in Cape Town. The executive government has its offices in Pretoria. The Supreme Court sits in Bloemfontein.

According to all accounts, the system does not work badly. It has its disadvantages, mostly the expense and delay caused by the absence of the ministers from their own offices for four or five months every year while Parliament is in session. But it has great advantages. It brings the Government into touch with all parts of the country. It avoids the defect which is characteristic of most federal capitals, such as Washington or Ottawa, that they tend to become too much occupied with political personal intrigue, because they are isolated from the normal industrial and cultural life of their countries. Anyway, the dual capital system seems to have come to stay.

Despite its charms and its history, the Cape Peninsula is not South Africa. In many ways it is peculiarly unrepresentative of South Africa. Compared with the harder and fiercer existence up-country, living in Cape Town is comfortable and urbane. You may see in it in embryo the fundamental problems of South Africa. Here are British and Dutch living cheek by jowl. Here are the ubiquitous colored man and woman, doing all the rough work of the country. The Dutch are even, as elsewhere, a little removed to the north, for their cultural center is not Cape Town but Stellenbosch, a quiet little university town thirty miles away.

But even so, there is little of the savagery, of the inordinate vigor, of the energy which are to be found on the plateaus to the north. Cape Town is, by comparison, Old World, civilized, disliking crude violence, content with the pleasant beauty of its surroundings, the home of schools and colleges, the place to which all who can come for their holidays or retire after their work is done. In politics and in business, as in geography, it is the entry, the starting point, but it is not the heart of South Africa. To find that we must go farther afield.

preferred always to work in the open and to observe nature directly. Thus for his largest pictures he would plant, in the middle of a field, huge easels with a most elaborate system of pulleys.

Vast building plans, in addition to transportation plans, are being closely considered at the Hotel de Ville. It has long been urged that there should be a Greater Paris. But there are many people who hold that Paris would be spoiled if it were simply to grow without limits as other cities have grown. Part of the charm of Paris is its reasonable size, its concentration. If it were permitted to sprawl, it would lose much. Hence the prejudice, even though the city walls have been demolished, in favor of regarding Paris as strictly encircled by at any rate an imaginary line, and not to carry the essentially Parisian transport services beyond the existing boundaries of the Capital. There is a good deal in this sentiment, and perhaps the best description of a desirable development which will not unduly enlarge Paris is that adopted by the Prefect, who has found the excellent phrase, *Cités Satellites*. Do not, he says in effect, let us extend Paris. Let Paris remain as it is. But beyond Paris, let us create little centers—satellite towns—which will have their own life. These satellite towns could grow without interfering with Paris, and they could be connected up with the Capital without difficulty.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Farm Relief to the Fore"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Referring to your editorial, Farm Relief to the Fore, I wonder from what basis it has been estimated that agriculture has paid a net profit of either 3.1 per cent or 4.6 per cent to the farmer, at any time of normalcy within the memory of anyone who is present with us today.

In reasoning this way on the subject I have in thought the farm practices of a generation or two ago. In those days a farmer paid a wage for all work done on his farm except such work as he himself or the members of his family did.

Had the farmer of that period paid himself and his wife and such of his sons and daughters as worked, not what he had to pay the help which he hired, but one-half the amount, it is doubtful that there would have been half enough money left with which to pay the taxes, and the interest on the mortgage which invariably encumbered his farm.

There hasn't been a time of normalcy within fifty years when the farmer has had for his produce adequate return for the service he performed in producing it.

In reasoning on the subject it isn't fair to speak of the farmer alone. The farmer's wife is as important a member of the community as the farmer is, and it is doubtful if any human being puts in as many hours per day, every day, at hard labor as she does, or did at the time of which I write.

In those days she had her eggs which she gathered, and her butter which she churned, and from the price of these she brought home on marketing days prints for dresses, dories for shirts and overalls, sugar, salt and pepper, etc., for the table, all of which she shared with the other members of the family.

When the sheep were shorn of their wool and the rolls came back from the mills, the spinning wheel and the reel made music in the house long after the rest of us had gone to our beds and to sleep. Still later the clackety-clack of the knitting needles told the story of stockings and mittens in the process of their making, that the lords and masters of the home might go warm to town with their loads of wool and grain which they had for sale, the prices for which went to pay the general expenses of running the farm.

The farmer and his wife were, perhaps, better off than the laborer in town, but what other member of society, carrying financial responsibilities and rendering indispensable service to the world, has wrought from year's end to year's end without a thought of regular salary for himself and for other members of his family when they worked, as a part of the inevitable overhead which is associated with his activities?

—Minneapolis, Minn.